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# Student loan agency sends in bailiffs to recover unpaid cash

By BEN PRESTON  
EDUCATION REPORTER

BAILIFFS have been called in for the first time to recover student loans from university graduates. They have been authorised to enter three defaulters' houses and seize possessions to the value of loans made under the government's new undergraduate finance system.

Private debt-collecting agencies in the United States, Canada, France and Germany have also been hired to chase more than 200 borrowers now living abroad.

The Student Loans Company, set up by ministers to run the system, won county court orders for the clampdown on Monday after three graduates repeatedly failed to make repayments.

Bailiffs are expected to enforce it within a week. Unless the three repay a total of about £1,100, the bailiffs are empowered to take goods to that value.

More than 346,000 students have borrowed £226 million this year (a maximum of £830 each) from the company at low interest rates. The scheme's take-up is accelerating as more students opt for loans to supplement the mandatory grant, which was frozen three

■ The government is determined to pursue graduates slow to repay loans — even to the other side of the Atlantic

years ago. Ron Harrison, the company's chief executive, said: "We have got to get tough because most students are paying their loans back on time and we are left with a tiny minority who refuse all help. We are moving into a new phase as we step up efforts to regain taxpayers' money."

He said the decision to resort to bailiffs followed numerous attempts over 14 months to get the three unnamed graduates to make repayments. At present, only one in 28 graduates is more than 30 days in arrears while the unemployed or those earning less than 85 per cent of the national average monthly wage of £1,100 are not required to repay.

The three graduates were all warned repeatedly before the company started legal action and while it was on-going, said Mr Harrison. They are:

□ A Bristol man owing £341 who agreed to repay his loan at £20 per month after initial court action in March but then did nothing.  
□ A Birkenhead man owing

about £400 failed to comply with a court undertaking in December to repay at £15 a month despite five telephone reminders and one letter.  
□ A woman living in Shore-ditch, east London, who made only two £8 monthly payments on a £459 loan after a court judgement in November.

Lorna Fitzsimmons, president of the National Union of Students, claimed the move proved the loans were unworkable and uneconomic. "Of course bad debtors must be chased, but the huge administrative and legal costs of getting people to pay often negligible sums means the loan system is a huge waste of public money," she said.

She highlighted a recent Audit Commission report that found the company, established in 1990, spent £27 million on administration after a £10 million start-up cost. This meant the average cost of providing each loan was £48 in 1990/91 and £28 in 1991/92.

Smallest school, page 5

## Sale earns university £27m

By BEN PRESTON, EDUCATION REPORTER

A UNIVERSITY celebrated British academia's most successful venture into business yesterday after selling a subsidiary company for £27 million.

Four scientists who invented the "modern equivalent of the miner's canary" became millionaires after City University, London, sold the company it established to manufacture their device. City Technology Limited was set up on campus in 1977. It took off after a small team of researchers pioneered production of environmental sensors that alert workers to poisonous air.

The university intends to spend its proceeds of £20.25 million on two new halls of

residence, an additional academic block and an endowment to encourage further academic initiatives.

The inventors — Dr Tony Tantram, Dr Bryan Hobbs, John Finbow and Robert Chan-Henry — will share about £4 million after yesterday's management buy-out.

Dr Hobbs, who is a director and part of the buy-out team, said: "I think an awful lot of universities would like to do what we have done. Certainly people in the commercial sector will be seeking to emulate us. After the taxman has had his slice, the four of us certainly expect to be half-millionaires."

The company sells about

300,000 sensors annually to more than 200 customers worldwide, mainly in the United States and Germany. The devices are used by workers in confined spaces to monitor harmful gases such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulphide. It has 140 employees.

In the year to June 1992 the company, based in Portsmouth, made a profit of £3.8 million, on a turnover of £11 million, all of which went to City University.

De Montford University in Leicester has launched a £500,000 television and cinema advertising campaign in an attempt to attract students next term.



Child's play: Matt Craighead, the computer chess prodigy, at his traditional board

## Boy confounds chess computers

By NICHOLAS WATT

A BOY aged 11 who studies astrophysics as a hobby has written one of the most impressive programs at the World Computer Chess Championships in London.

Matt Craighead, from Minnesota, took five weeks to develop the program which has so far drawn two of its games in the tournament. Don Beal, who is organising the competition at Queen Mary and Westfield College, said: "Matt is an amazing prodigy." His program is competing against 14 others. Matt, who studies

calculus at the University of Minnesota as well as going to school, has been writing computer programs since the age of four. He said: "This program took me about a week to develop, but it took another month to perfect before I could play its first game."

His father Larry, a chemical engineer, said: "He likes playing games, but he really enjoys computers, astronomy, astrophysics and science in general."

Championship Chess, page 7  
Winning move, page 40

## Carman defends right to jury trial

One of Britain's best-known barristers says that it would be dangerous to end defendants' right to trial by jury, as proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice (Frances Gibb writes). George Carman QC also says that the proposal would be socially divisive and would undermine the basic principle of equality before the law.

One of the factors magistrates would take into account when deciding the case for trial would be whether the defendant faced a loss of reputation. Mr Carman, writing in the current issue of *Counsel*, the Bar magazine, says that this would favour the middle classes. "The middle class professional, with a good character, is more likely to obtain trial by jury on a shoplifting charge than the defendant of humble background with an existing bad character," he says.

## Family spending rises

Government figures on family spending, to be published next month, offer more evidence that the recession is ending. Average spending rose by £15 a week last year. Only spending on housing fell, due mainly to lower interest rates. The biggest increase was in leisure goods and services up almost 20 per cent to £40.90 a week.

## Cash for UDR men

Three former members of the Ulster Defence Regiment whose convictions for the murder of a Roman Catholic in 1983 were quashed at the Court of Appeal, were reported yesterday to have received about £40,000 in interim compensation. Winston Allen, Noel Bell and James Heggan were convicted in 1986 of murdering Adrian Carroll, 24.

## Gang raped girl of 14

A girl of 14 who was raped in a park in Ely, Cardiff, while a gang of youths looked on laughing and jeering, yesterday appealed for witnesses to go to the police. She was raped as she walked her dog on July 21 but was too distraught to report the attack until later. Police are trying to trace a group of six young men.

## Thorp approval likely

The government says it is "minded" to approve operations at the Sellafield thermal oxide reprocessing plant (Thorp) when a final consultation period, launched yesterday, ends in October — unless compelling evidence is found to alter its decision. Greenpeace said the government statement showed it had made up its mind.

## Liver plea to save baby

A Birmingham hospital yesterday made an urgent appeal to find a transplant liver for a baby boy who, it was feared, had less than 48 hours to live. Caolan McDonald, 11 months, was in a "critical but stable" condition in the Birmingham Children's Hospital. The hospital said he had been referred from Belfast for a liver and bowel transplant.

## Duke breaks his duck

After more than 30 years of trying, the Duke of Edinburgh won his first Cowes Week race yesterday. Sailing with ex-King Constantine of Greece on board his yacht *Yeoman XXVIII*, they finished first out of 26 yachts in the Sigma 38 race on his last day of sailing in Cowes Week. The duke started the week with two collisions.

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## Labour says BBC news is biased

By NICHOLAS WOOD  
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour party has protested to the BBC about an alleged lack of balance in its news coverage since the summer recess began.

David Hill, Labour's communications director, has complained that the Opposition front bench has been cold-shouldered by BBC producers, some of whom have used Tory dissidents to challenge the government case.

In a letter to John Birt, the director-general, Mr Hill said that Labour's voice was being ignored on big issues such as the collapse of the ERM, the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and school tests. Non-appearance had invited gibes that Labour was inactive.

Mr Hill told Mr Birt: "When the House of Commons is sitting there is usually an automatic attempt to reflect balance between the parties. Now that the summer recess is under way it seems to have been abandoned."

□ Gordon Brown, the shadow chancellor, has called on Labour to abandon the fired members' fee and drop high-profile "glossy" recruitment campaigns to try to reverse the party's membership decline. In a pamphlet published yesterday, Mr Brown argues that only grassroots campaigning can halt the drain of members.

## Minister promises revival for Kent

By IAN MURRAY

TIM Sainsbury, the industry minister, toured once prosperous Kent yesterday, offering financial assistance and hopes of more than 10,000 new jobs in areas hard hit by the recession.

In his first visit since parts of the county were officially declared to be among the poorest in Britain, the minister promised "some of the most significant changes since the time of Henry VIII" for local employment.

Businessmen in east Kent will be able to apply for a share of the £80 million of government money earmarked for assisted areas nationwide. Kent qualified because "the changing patterns of demand" had severely affected traditional trades which once made the

county so prosperous. Mr Sainsbury said.

His itinerary showed graphically that good news for the world, Europe and Britain has often been bad news for Kent. In Chatham he visited the site of the historic naval dockyard, which closed in the early 1980s. In Dover he lunched overlooking the world's busiest ferry port, where the arrival of the single European market in January wiped out hundreds of once safe jobs in customs and freight forwarding. At Folkestone he toured the Channel tunnel terminal, where hundreds of jobs in the construction industry are disappearing as the project is completed.

In May the Conservatives lost control of Kent County Council for the first time in 80 years, and the assisted area designation has been aimed at some of the areas which switched political allegiance.

Yesterday Mr Sainsbury was full of hope. In Chatham he praised the enterprise zone that has inspired a £900 million development scheme at the dockyard; 2,000 jobs have already been created. At Dover he hoped for 5,000 jobs created by companies wanting quick access to growing European markets. At Folkestone, there were only vague hopes that the tunnel would generate jobs throughout Kent and across Britain.



Sainsbury: offered hope of thousands of jobs

## Bookies to be given new image

By JOHN YOUNG

BRITISH punters will find the betting shop more inviting under proposals published yesterday by Michael Howard, the home secretary.

A consultation paper suggests that shops should be allowed to carry window displays, install large screen televisions and serve a wider range of refreshments.

In 1990 the legalisation of betting shops was accompanied by restrictions aimed at making them bleak and cheerless places deterring all but hardened devotees. Not until 1986 were they permitted to install television sets and provide tea, coffee and biscuits.

Mr Howard said the changes would make betting offices more visible on the high street, and enable bookmakers to provide additional information about their business. Betting offices would become much more attractive.

Under existing restrictions, the windows of betting shops must be obscured. Mr Howard proposes that they should be replaced with clear glass, allowing television screens and notices advertising odds to be seen from outside.

The government does not want betting shops to become general entertainment centres, and there is no question of alcohol being sold.

Altered images, page 37

## Mothers spend 25% of pay on childcare

By PHILIP BASSETT  
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

WORKING women spend as much as a quarter of their earnings on childcare, according to a government study, which also reports a fourfold increase in the use of childcare over the past ten years.

Today's report follows the jailing this week of a 23-year-old woman who left her child alone at home while she went out to work. The woman — unnamed for legal reasons — is appealing against her six-month prison sentence.

The study, published by the employment department in its monthly gazette, looks at 14,500 recipients of child benefit and concluded that there is a

rising demand for childcare. Most is still provided by relatives and friends, but an increasing minority of working mothers — more than a fifth — use professional, paid-for care.

Twenty-three per cent of all working mothers spend an average of £30.70 a week on childcare at 1991 prices; 29 per cent of working single parents spend an average of £24.60; and 22 per cent of couples spend an average of £32.40.

The survey, which was carried out for the department by the independent Policy Studies Institute and the social security department, finds that those who paid for childcare paid £1.10p for each hour they worked. Taking average earnings after tax, this equates to almost exactly a quarter of their entire

net earnings. Lone parents used, at 22 per cent, a smaller proportion of their earnings for childcare, while couples used 26 per cent. Only about one in ten gave up more than half their earnings to childcare, but 27 per cent of lone parents and a third of couples gave up between a quarter and a half of the mother's take-home pay in childcare costs.

The study says that given income tax, national insurance and travel-to-work costs, the high cost of childcare in such cases makes the net return from work "quite low" for many such parents, suggesting a very strong motivation to work, especially among lone parents.

Janet Daly, page 14



# Queen Mother delights adoring crowd with birthday walkabout

By ALAN HAMILTON

THE crowd grows annually as the anniversary grows more remarkable. Yesterday, more than 1,000 well-wishers packed the pavement opposite Clarence House to greet Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on her ninety-third birthday and to observe with benign curiosity how a frame as old as the century was bearing up.

The answer was astonishingly well, given recent concern about her frailty. She emerged at about 11am and charmed her audience with a full 34 minutes of walkabout.

Dressed in a pale-green floral dress with matching hat, the Queen Mother appeared a little unsteady on her feet, occasionally supporting herself on an umbrella. But she walked the length of the short street and back again, even venturing out into The Mall where hundreds more tourists had their day made by close encounter with a woman born before the age of powered flight. In the last year of the life of Queen Victoria.

She knows her regulars, some of whom had been

camping on the pavement since lunchtime the day before, and she had a word for them all.

Eric Dunnington from south London presented his usual 12th birthday cake, counselling his recipient, who has occasionally had problems with swallowing food, not to eat the glass decorations that embellished the Empress of India's state crown in icing. She promised to be careful.

Colin Edwards, from Macclesfield, was ready as usual with one of his specially composed poems, rhyming "national treasure" with "abundant measure" and "best of health" with "things you wish yourself". The Queen Mother appeared appreciative. "It's your best yet," she told him.

Dozens of children loaded her with flowers. Other gifts included framed photographs of the Queen and a book on roses. The bands of the Welsh and Irish Guards played *Happy Birthday*, the crowd applauded and cheered, and from across London could be heard the thunder-clap of gun

salutes at Hyde Park and the Tower. Ladies of a certain age in the crowd were agreed that the Queen Mother, who smiled and waved constantly, looked "absolutely wonderful". "I hope I look like that at 93," Doreen Bird, from Epsom, said.

As is now traditional, the royal family arrived for a private lunch: the Princess Royal and Commander Tim Laurence, accompanied by her children Peter and Zara Phillips; the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; Princess Margaret with her daughter Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones; and the Queen accompanied by Prince Edward, who carried a huge bouquet of flowers and a mysterious battered leather holdall with a vast pink bow through its handles.

The most glaring absentee was the Princess of Wales, who spent the day with Prince William and Prince Harry at a go-kart track in Kent. Today they join their father for a ten-day cruise around the Greek islands.

Palace opening, page 16



Happy returns: children give cards and gifts to the Queen Mother

## 1900, when Britain basked in an imperial summer

By ALAN HAMILTON AND LOUISE HIDALGO

THE year the Queen Mother was born saw one of the hottest Julys on record as Britain basked in the seemingly endless summer of imperial power. Even the horses on the streets took to wearing straw hats.

Elsewhere in the empire, however, things were not so rosy. More than 10,000 British soldiers died defending the empire against the Boers in South Africa, most victims of disease rather than the enemy. A request for more troops by Lord Kitchener, the commander in chief, meant almost every trained soldier in Britain was soon on his way to the Cape.

In China, 10,000 allied troops entered Peking to quell the Boxer rebellion and liberate the European residents of the city who had for 56 days been besieged and terrorised.

The Queen Empress, Victoria, was in her last year of life and the Edwardian age was about to dawn. Tsar Nicholas II ruled in St Petersburg, Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin, a viceroy in Dublin Castle and Lord Salisbury in Downing Street. Theatre-goers in London and New York flocked to see Lillie Langtry play

a dissolute courtesan in *The Degenerates*, and the songs *Goodbye Dolly Gray* and *I'm Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage* were the year's biggest hits. The cakewalk was the rage of London dance floors and Britons had their first taste of another American import, a new soft drink named after its ingredients, coca and cola. Sugar was a penny a pound and a dozen bottles of Moët et Chandon could be bought for the princely sum of £3.

The year also saw the birth of the Labour party, with Ramsay MacDonald elected the first secretary of the Labour Representation Committee, as it was then known. Parliament ruled that children under the age of 13 could no longer work in the mines and the TUC resolved to press for an old age pension, claiming it as a basic human right.

Oscar Wilde died in disgrace and exile in Paris. Britain lost the first Davis Cup tennis competition to the Americans and the "Tupperry Tube", precursor to the modern underground, was opened between Shepherd's Bush and Bank; the fare was a flat rate 2d.

## Romeo car salesman is found guilty of murder

By ROBIN YOUNG

A CAR salesman who became obsessed with a female customer and murdered her when she rejected his advances was jailed for at least 20 years yesterday.

Winston Goulbourne, 25, had repeatedly tampered with Gillian Bennett's new car so that he could see her again, but after he was rebuffed by the "warm, trusting woman" in December last year, he stabbed her and burnt her alive.

Jailing him for life at the Central Criminal Court, Judge Richard Lowry QC told Goulbourne: "The dreadful circumstances of this murder by you have caused horror to the public and they give rise to the fear that a man capable of such cruelty could be capable of such cruelty again in the future. I make a recommendation that 20 years should be the minimum period you serve."

Goulbourne, of South Norwood, south London, could not come to terms with a woman saying "no" to him, it was suggested during his trial.

Miss Bennett, 33, a travel agent living in Streatham, south London, had bought a Fiat Uno from the company where Goulbourne worked as a salesman. He took her address from garage records and visited her four times in

two weeks for supposed "after-sales service" on her new car, the court heard. After he overheard Miss Bennett's flatmate, Anne Evans, saying she was going away for the weekend, he visited Miss Bennett's flat at 1am, hoping to charm her into bed.

Nigel Sweeney, for the prosecution, told the court: "Something happened between them. It may be that it was something of a sexual nature by way of an advance perhaps being rejected."

He said Goulbourne had bound her with her dressing gown cord before plunging a kitchen knife into her chest. As she lay on the floor, he draped a pink blanket over her,

poured petrol onto it and set it alight.

A neighbour called the fire brigade. Mr Sweeney said: "She was alive when the blanket was put over her and set on fire. She then died, mercifully quickly."

He said Goulbourne called at Miss Bennett's home between visiting his two lovers and the court heard that Goulbourne's appetite for sex was such that he had already made love twice to his mistress, Jane Larter, 22, on the night he killed Miss Bennett. The girl friend Goulbourne lived with, Paulette Lucas, said she had believed he intended to marry her.

Mr Sweeney told the jury.



Victim: Gillian Bennett, stabbed and burnt alive



Murderer: Goulbourne tampered with new car

## BT woman denies flirting

By NICHOLAS WATT

LEESA Lemm, a BT executive who accused a colleague of pestering her with sexual messages, confronted him at an industrial tribunal yesterday and said he had misinterpreted her friendliness.

Michael Haughey, a PhD and Cambridge graduate, was sacked as a computer analyst at BT in west London last year. Miss Lemm was being questioned by Dr Haughey on the third day of the tribunal where he is claiming unfair dismissal. During the questioning, she told him: "I was not flirtatious. I was friendly to people in the office but you took that as giving a come-on."

Dr Haughey claims that Miss Lemm turned sour after their relationship ended, and fabricated charges against him as part of a management conspiracy to oust him.

He told the hearing that when they went on a training course in Cardiff, he loved Miss Lemm and believed she loved him. But Miss Lemm denied she had given him any reason for such a belief.

She said she finally reported Dr Haughey's behaviour to BT after he wrote to her referring to her as a woman "with little or no compassion". She said he continued writing to her after his dismissal. Dr Haughey then requested an adjournment until today, saying he was suffering extreme mental fatigue.

## Minister rejects demands for deportee enquiry

By BILL FROST

THE government again rejected demands yesterday for a full public enquiry into the death of the Jamaican woman who collapsed while being served with a deportation order, to the undisguised anger of Afro-Caribbean community leaders.

Calls for an independent investigation came from Joy Gardner's mother Myrna Simpson, and Labour MPs Bernie Grant (Tottenham) and Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North). They have been insisting on an enquiry since Mrs Gardner, 40, died of kidney failure in Whittington hospital on Sunday night after the raid at her home in Hornsey, north London, last Wednesday.

Community leaders, conscious that feeling is running high, had pinned their hopes on a wide-ranging investigation. They pointed out yesterday that anger was mounting among young blacks in the north London suburb against a background of claims that Mrs Gardner had been subjected to "medieval" methods of restraint by police.

However, Charles Warrle, a junior Home Office minister, rejected calls for an independent judicial review. He said: "There is an inquest going on at the moment and that will be an appropriate forum, and also, I must stress, the Police Complaints Authority's investigation is independent of the police."

Paul Condon, the Metropolitan police commissioner, has suspended three officers from Scotland Yard's specialist immigration branch who took part in the raid. The activities of the entire unit have also been halted for the time being. Mr Warrle repeated calls for calm at last night's public meeting at the Afro-Caribbean

Centre in Wood Green, north London. "I understand the anger that many people feel at the death of Joy Gardner, but any form of disorder simply will not help," he said.

Sonal Ghelani, the family solicitor, said it had been revealed that Mrs Gardner died of hypoxic brain damage. "In simple terms, that means the supply of oxygen to the brain was cut off. But how that happened has not been explained."

Joseph Gardner, the dead woman's husband, denied that he married her only so she could stay in Britain. He refused to comment on reports that he had to apply for two court injunctions shortly after their wedding because she used to beat him up so badly that he feared for his life. Mr Gardner, 60, said he was "sickened" by the police action. "They have left a little boy without a mother and I hope they feel guilty for the rest of their lives."

Reports that it was a marriage of convenience were not true, Mr Gardner said. "I met

her legitimately just a few weeks before we got married. I have been very hurt by Joy's death, even though I have not seen her since November 1990. It came as a big shock to me - I did not even know she was still in the country."

Mrs Gardner came to Britain on a visitor's visa six years ago from Long Bay, Jamaica, with plans to take a polytechnic course in journalism and media studies. Three months later, she gave birth to a son, Graham, having just weeks earlier married Mr Gardner.

In April 1990, she approached the Home Office and asked if she could stay in Britain, her temporary visa having expired. Mrs Gardner based the petition on her marriage, although the couple had ceased to live together. She was told her request had been rejected seven months later. Immigration officials were unwilling to discuss the case yesterday. However, it seems that, had she not approached the Home Office in 1990, the expiry of her temporary permit might well have gone unnoticed.

Those who had come into contact with Mrs Gardner as she fought deportation expressed bafflement yesterday at reports that she had an unpredictable temper. Officers who served the order claimed that she became violent.

Djamel Dervish, the dead woman's solicitor, said: "I saw no evidence of a violent temper." He pointed out that the nature of her confrontation with police last week "was unusual to say the least... she had the right to be notified that her fate had been decided before the dawn knock at the door."



Gardner: denied right to stay in Britain

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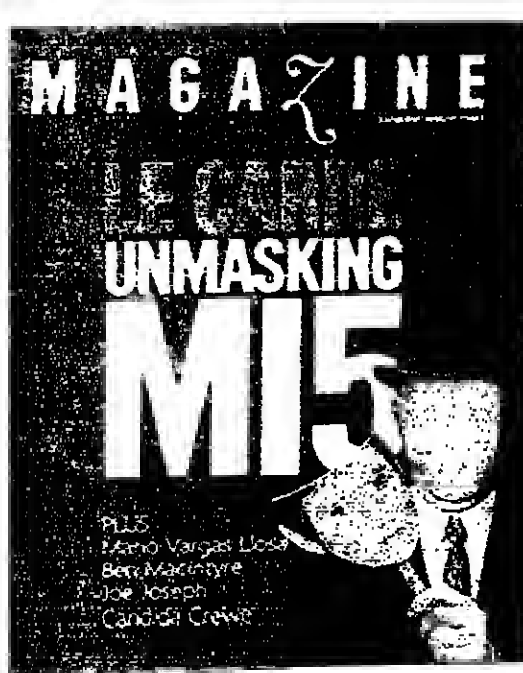
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## INSIDE BRITAIN'S SECRET SERVICE

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John le Carré fondly remembers his earliest days at MI5

Plus: Ben Macintyre reports from Fire Island, New York's gay resort

This Saturday in  
The Times Magazine



## Victory for hunt opponents as Somerset votes to protect red deer in the Quantock Hills

## Staghounds at bay after council ban

By John Young

THE future of the Quantock Staghounds, one of only three red deer hunts in Britain, is under threat after Somerset County Council voted yesterday to ban hunting with hounds on a vital 140-acre strip of land.

Anti-hunt protesters in a 500-strong crowd outside the Shire Hall in Taunton cheered when it was announced that the motion had been carried by 28 votes to 22. Leaders of the Somerset and Devon Residents' Association Against Deer Hunting said they were delighted and surprised at the size of the majority.

Bill Fewings, the hunt master, said he was disappointed. The hunt had worked to promote deer management schemes on the hills, but the council's decision had "blown it". He would be calling an emergency meeting of the hunt, but said its future was not very hopeful.

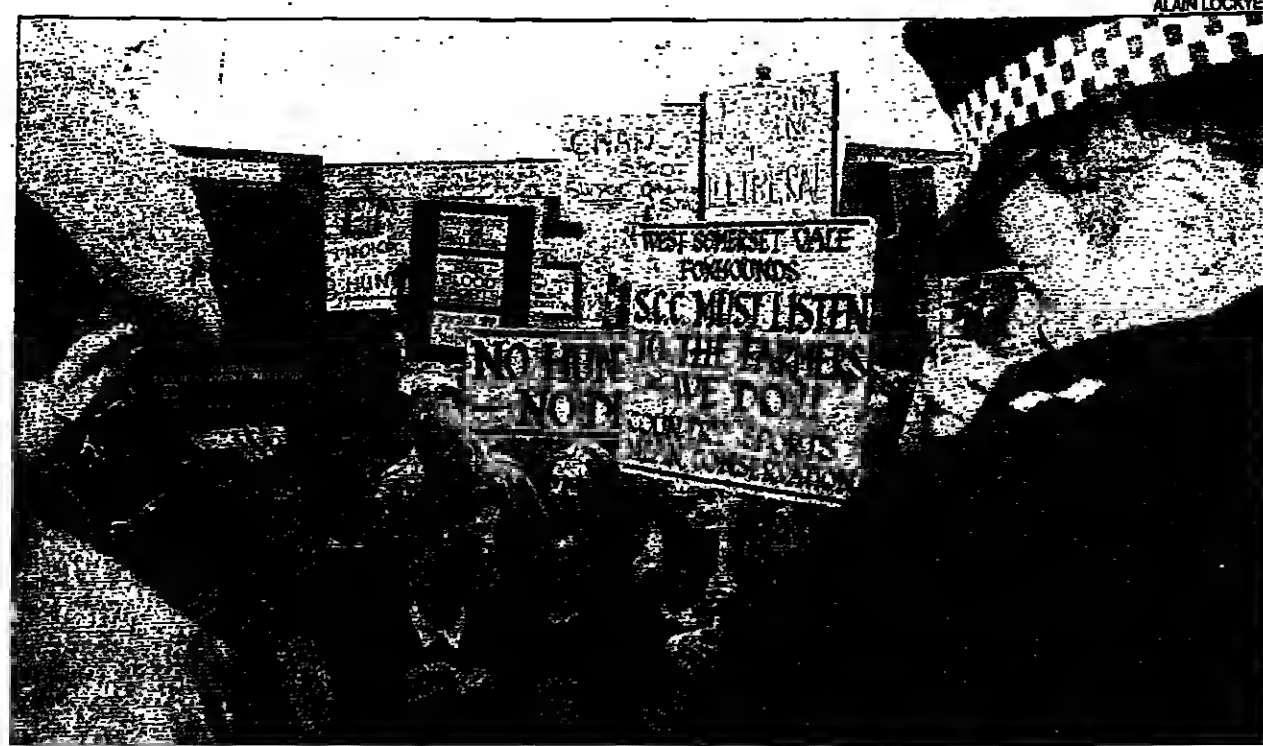
The decision affects only a

small strip of land owned by the council at Over Stowey Customs Common, in the Quantock Hills, which effectively cuts in two the land used by the hunt.

Three anti-hunt petitions of nearly 10,000 signatures were handed in before the start of the meeting, at which a motion to ban the hunt was proposed by Chris Clarke, the council's Liberal Democrat leader. Mr Clarke said deer hunting distressed thousands of people. "Hunting deer with hounds is unnecessary," he said. "It is a brutal and cruel activity." All the evidence showed that culling could be done by marksmen with rifles.

As for the effect of a ban on the local economy, a similar argument had been used to justify slavery and the sending of children up chimneys, he said.

But Lieutenant Commander Maurice Ingram, former chairman of the council's envi-



Banner battle: protesters for and against hunting gather outside Shire Hall in Taunton

ronment committee, said studies by the National Trust and Southampton University had found that adequate deer protection was unlikely to be achieved without hunting. A management plan for the Quantocks needed the support of farmers and landowners.

Mr Fewings said the hunt was responsible for the culling

of all stags and most hinds, and in the past two years hounds had dealt with 35 sick or wounded deer which had been dispatched with a humane killer. Stalking could take place only in areas of restricted public access, whereas hunting covered the whole of the hill.

The British Field Sports

Society pointed out that the council's environment committee had earlier voted by a majority of 12 to 5 to allow hunting to continue. A three-year survey had concluded that there was no reason to implement a ban, and 240 farmers and landowners had signed a petition in support of the Staghounds.



## Swing to Lib Dems in shire counties curbs field sports

By John Young

THE decision to ban hunting on land owned by Somerset council is the latest in a succession of moves initiated by Liberal Democrats since the Conservatives lost control of virtually all the shire counties in the May local elections.

From the hunt supporters' viewpoint it is the most serious, because it will disrupt the activities of the Quantock staghounds, one of only three deer hunts in Britain; the others are the Devon and Somerset and the Tiverton.

Deer-hunting arouses even more emotional opposition than foxhunting, presumably because deer are seen as beautiful creatures whereas foxes are pests that kill livestock. But farmers in the South West say the deer damage crops, that they need to be culled and that hunting them with hounds is more effective and humane than shooting them. Hunt supporters claim that, if hunting disappeared, so would the deer, because farmers would simply shoot them all.

In Scotland, which has the majority of Britain's red deer, they are stalked with rifles. That would not have appealed to James I, who described "hunting with running hounds" as "the most honourable and ooblest sort thereof; for it is a thievish forme of hunting to shoote with gunnes and bowes".

In recent votes, West Sussex and Hereford and Worcester county councils voted for a complete or partial ban on hunting with hounds on council-owned land, while Cornwall and North Yorkshire voted against a ban. Most bans are unlikely to have much effect, according to the British Field Sports Society, because much of the land owned by the councils consists of park areas where hunting does not take place.

Hereford and Worcester council approved a ban on hunting on land it manages on behalf of other owners. That includes land in the Clent Hills, owned by the National Trust, which has

vigorously opposed attempts by a section of its membership to ban hunting from all trust property. It said yesterday that it would continue to issue licences.

A more serious threat, so far as hunting enthusiasts are concerned, is a free vote in the Commons. With Labour and the Liberal Democrats almost unanimously opposed, plus up to 100 Conservatives, the vote would almost certainly go in favour of making hunting with hounds illegal.

The last effort to obtain parliamentary support was made by Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull North, in February last year, but his private member's bill was denied a second reading. A previous failed attempt was made in 1949.

Before the last election, when a Labour victory was expected, the Campaign for Country Sports, an ad hoc grouping of field sports bodies, launched a vigorous campaign to forestall a free vote by MPs. It warned the party that a pledge to ban hunting could cost it a million or more votes in key constituencies.

There are at present 194 packs of foxhounds and 22 of harriers. There are also 80 packs of beagles, six of fell hounds, nine of bassetts and 19 of minkhounds, but the followers of the last four hunt on foot and are not regarded with the same opprobrium.

A survey conducted in 1990 by Cobham Resource Consultants for the Standing Conference on Countryside Sports suggested that about 243,000 people in Britain hunted with hounds and that the sport supported about 65,000 full-time jobs. It also found that people spent about £1.4 billion on hunting, shooting and fishing, compared with £1.3 billion on books and £734 million on visiting live arts and entertainment.

Lord Carnarvon, the conference chairman, estimated at the time that altogether the three sports put more than £2.6 billion into the economy.

MICHAEL POWELL

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Poster power: the image unveiled in London yesterday

## Campaign urges end to cub hunts

By James Landale

A CAMPAIGN to stop the hunting of young foxes was launched yesterday by the League Against Cruel Sports to mark the unofficial start of the fox cub hunting season. At least 6,000 cubs will be killed before the main fox hunting season begins in November.

Posters were unveiled across London and advertisements placed in national newspapers as part of a £160,000 campaign to stop what the league calls a "sordid and obscene" activity.

James Barrington, the league's executive director, said that cub hunting showed new hounds how to savage and "taste the blood of foxes". He said: "What they are doing is using the young animals to be sacrificed for sport which I regard as obscene."

He claimed that many in the hunting fraternity were embarrassed by cub hunting. "If you actually see it live, it is a pathetic activity. The panicked cubs are overwhelmed and savaged to death. It is barbaric, blood-thirsty and unnecessary."

Bill Andrews, chairman of the British Field Sports Society campaign for hunting, said that the cubs needed to be killed before concentrations of

foxes grew up. "They are fully grown and have got to an age when they are starting to be destructive. If you look at the league's poster, you are encouraged to think that they are cuddly little foxes but they are not," he said.

He denied that cubs were used to show the hounds how to kill. "The hounds hunt naturally. What they are being trained to do is obey the huntsman with his horn."

Mr Andrews said that hunting, which kills an average of 20,000 foxes in the August to March season, was needed to stop the foxes causing havoc among piglets and chickens.

Launching yesterday's campaign, Bill Oddie, the former television Goodie and presenter of wildlife television programmes, said: "I accept that some culling of some species is necessary. But what we are talking about here is killing for fun. Given a referendum, the majority of people in this country would get foxhunting made illegal."

He called for people to write letters to their MPs in the run-up to the next session of Parliament, when it is hoped that a private member's bill banning hunting will be introduced.

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**BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT**

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port by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons (Stationery Office; £1.50)

Unveiling the eight-hours-a-day schedule yesterday, IFE exte-

night  
tives

Robertson's son. Big are likely to bought TVS E

be broadcast. IFE Entertainment, the dis-

will be able to receive the Channel on Astra.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Worse found in  
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**By JAMIE DETTMER**

Unveiling the eight-hours-a-night schedule yesterday, IFE executives

fashioned values Mr Roberston's mother instilled in her son. Big

are likely to be broadcast. IFE bought TVS Entertainment, the dis-

Britain will be able to receive the Family Channel on Astra.

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"Crop theft is a growing problem. It has been

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# Currency turmoil has also devalued Delors

FROM GEORGE BROCK  
IN BRUSSELS

IN A fascinating political diary recently published by Jacques Attali, the former aide to President Mitterrand, there is a scene which must have come back to haunt Jacques Delors last Sunday.

In March 1983, the French franc was under pressure in the financial markets and threatened devaluation. M. Delors, France's finance minister of the time, went to see M. Mitterrand, then in the early years of his first term. "If the Germans tell us next Monday, in spite of our veiled threats, that they want to revalue the Deutschmark, we'll have to come out of the exchange-rate mechanism on the Tuesday," M. Attali records an anxious M. Delors telling the president.

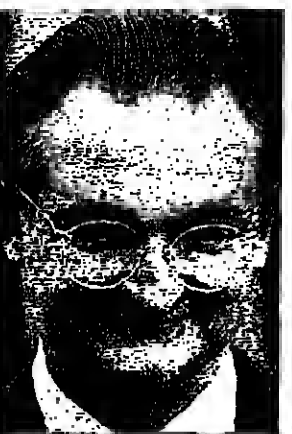
Last week, similarly fretful exchanges must have been heard throughout the French government. On Sunday night, Edmond Alphandery, the unfortunate holder of the job M. Delors once had, faced the same implacable German muscle. As his plans for monetary union were dealt a colossal blow, M. Delors, still half-immobilised by sciatica, was not even present, following events by phone, television and regular messages faxed to his home near Sens in Burgundy.

But his timing was wrong. He spoke to one French television station and recommended that the ERM's troubles be solved by floating the mark free of the system. By the time the soundbite was aired, he was hours behind the game: the finance minis-

■ The exchange-rate mechanism crisis has turned the European Commission president into a recluse, who is all but inaudible among European leaders

ters in Brussels had discarded the idea. The affable, bearded spokesman for the German finance ministry came down to relay the reaction from Theo Waigel, the German finance minister. Herr Waigel wished the president of the European Commission a speedy recovery but sympathised with his difficulties following such a meeting from his sickbed. To hear any German politician or official say anything personally critical of Delors is rare; such a dismissive put-down is almost unheard of.

M. Delors himself has been devalued. This week his staff have had to twist arms to pull the EC's 16 other commis-



Attali: related a tale to haunt Jacques Delors

sioners back from their holidays for an emergency meeting tomorrow. On Tuesday, an embarrassingly small total of nine had agreed; by yesterday the total was a respectable 14.

The effective suspension of the ERM is only the latest and greatest of a series of knocks which he and his vision of a federal European superpower have taken in the past two years. The man who in 1990 could encourage Margaret Thatcher, who drew up a timetable for a single currency and who reigned as the undisputed star of the 1992 single market programme has become a recluse, all but invisible and inaudible.

M. Delors' reputation and power have been over-inflated both by his enemies and his friends. Although tense and moody in private, he is not remotely arrogant or imperious. He has rarely been elected to any office and his career and temperament are those of an administrator and negotiator.

M. Delors' influence has been derived from his ability to form a potent triangular alliance with M. Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor. Herr Kohl has particular reason to be grateful to M. Delors, who speaks good German. When German reunification loomed and the French polit-



Painful progress: Jacques Delors was kept on the sidelines during the ERM siege by an attack of sciatica

ical class was approaching something close to a collective nervous breakdown, M. Delors threw the weight of the Commission behind bringing eastern Germany rapidly into the EC.

But he was brutally marginalised by all the governments during the Maastricht treaty negotiations after badly misjudging how

far France and Germany were prepared to expand the powers of the Commission. The boost to the Commission's powers in the treaty is insignificant beside the stranglehold on the system it gives the governments.

In Brussels, architecture is imitating politics. Beside the empty landmark of the Berlaymont building, evacu-

ated by the Commission because it is crammed with asbestos, rises a vast new headquarters which M. Delors has been heard calling the "Ceausescu palace".

He and his staff were wounded by a recent French newspaper article which depicted him as a "sullen scourge" now sitting on the sidelines. But even when he

is restored to health and the EC has started to think about exchange rate systems all over again, he will not enjoy his previous power and status.

The difficult, and unfinished, birth of the Maastricht treaty has revealed that his vision is not the popular crusade he once imagined it to be.

## Italy MPs waive Craxi immunity

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS  
IN ROME

THE Italian parliament yesterday dismissed protests by Bettino Craxi, the former Socialist prime minister, that he was being made a "scapegoat" and waived his parliamentary immunity from prosecution so he can be investigated in Italy's corruption scandals.

Now magistrates in Milan can investigate Signor Craxi on 31 counts of bribery, corruption, extortion and breaking the law on financing of political parties. A previous request by the magistrates to strip him of his immunity was rejected and led to the former communist Democratic Party of the Left pulling out of the government.

The decision came hours after the Chamber passed the long-awaited electoral reform bill at the end of an overnight session. Under the new system 75 per cent of parliamentary seats will be elected by a British-style first-past-the-post system and 25 per cent by proportional representation.

Deputies listened in silence as Signor Craxi made an obsequious speech, evidently hoping he might again escape his fate as the principal figure in the corruption scandal. **Craxi links:** Gino La Barbera and Santino Di Matteo, jailed Mafia suspects, have been linked to the murder of Judge Giovanni Falcone that shocked the nation in May last year, Italian television reported. (Reuters)

## French leader refuses to heed demands for new economic policy

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

EDOUARD Balladur, the French prime minister, turned a deaf ear yesterday to the chorus of demands for a U-turn in economic policy and said nothing had changed since the speculative hurricane that ripped the monetary system apart.

"Nothing which has happened leads one to think that France needs less financial discipline and less stability in the monetary field," he told the first cabinet meeting since the Sunday meeting in Brussels. His business-as-usual stance disappointed markets and the growing army of neo-nationalists, many among the prime minister's own Gaullist party, who want France to follow the British model and cut interest rates immediately. M. Balladur's line implies that the government will continue with its policy of gradually reducing rates in conjunction with German moves to avoid deprecating the franc further.

Anti-Maastricht critics on both the right and left ridiculed what they said was a dangerous exercise in wishful thinking. The satirical *Le Canard Enchaîné*, yesterday awarded him its prize for inanity of the week for his remark that "the franc has kept its value".

President Mitterrand also delivered his first formal reaction on the Brussels decision in an address to the cabinet, but in an unusual step neither the government nor presidential spokesmen would divulge what he said. Sunday's conversion of *le franc fort* into *le franc mou* (the soft franc), as it is now dubbed, was a heavy blow to the Socialist president, who considered the strong

currency one of his greatest achievements and had hoped to go down in history as the Moses of France's journey to the promised land of a federal Europe. M. Balladur has been at pains to point out that all the weekend's decisions were taken in close consultation with the president and the two are effectively working in alliance against the forces in both their parties who oppose their devotion to monetary rigour and the tight Bonn-Paris link.

The mainstream political classes on both sides yesterday threw their weight behind the campaign by M. Balladur and his ministers to shore up relations with Bonn. France must have "a strong Paris-Bonn axis even if close and friendly co-operation does not always mean an identity of views on all subjects," M. Balladur said, according to Nicolas Sarkozy, the budget minister and government spokesman.

Privately, many French



Balladur: standing by Paris-Bonn axis

officials are still smarting from the German failure to play the European game and drop interest rates and they are unhappy over what many see as the indecent haste to flatter the Germans. On Tuesday, Edmond Alphandery, the economy minister, an academic who converted to politics, presented Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, and other German officials with medals commemorating Franco-German partnership and lavished praise on the government and Bundesbank leaders, whose decisions contributed to France's agonies.

M. Balladur left for an Alpine holiday yesterday saying it was time to "let things settle down" with Germany. The atmosphere was not helped by Günter Rexrodt, the German economy minister, who said: France must take care not to try to make others bear responsibility for its own problems.

The government yesterday played down a ruling from the watchdog Constitutional Council that aspects of a law to make the Bank of France independent, in line with the Maastricht Treaty, could not be implemented until the treaty came into force. Parliament could not give the bank the power to define monetary policy or ensure price stability since these were major elements of economic policy, for which the government was responsible, said the council. The treaty is due to come into force in the autumn.

William Rees-Mogg, page 14  
Letters, page 15  
Boost for franc, page 23  
Economic View, page 25

## Fellini jokes from hospital bed after suffering stroke

BY JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE condition of Federico Fellini, the Italian film director, who was admitted to hospital with a stroke on Tuesday, improved yesterday, doctors said. He felt well enough to joke with hospital staff.

Fellini, 73, director of such classics as *La Dolce Vita* and *8½*, was paralysed on his left side after having taken ill while holidaying at the Grand Hotel on the Adriatic coast.

A medical bulletin said he was in a stable condition and showed no signs of haemorrhage. Gianfranco Turchetti, his personal doctor, said: "He was in a good mood. He seemed calm. He told me to say that he was locked in a room with three nurses."

Fellini, who has received five Oscars for his work, was taken ill at his native Rimini

while on holiday but did not lose consciousness or speech. He was partially paralysed in his left leg and left arm. He was shown on Italian television yesterday shouting at reporters: "What the hell are you doing here?"

Messages of concern poured in from his admirers, including Woody Allen, the American director, and actors who played in his many films. One of the first came from Marcello Mastroianni.

Another came from actor Anthony Quinn, the fire-eater who bullied Fellini's actress-wife Giulietta Masina in his 1954 Oscar-winning effort, *La Strada*, made in 1954.

Fellini returned last month to Rimini — the setting for his 1983 nostalgic reminiscences of the resort's bygone glory *E La Nave Va* — after undergoing an operation on his aorta,

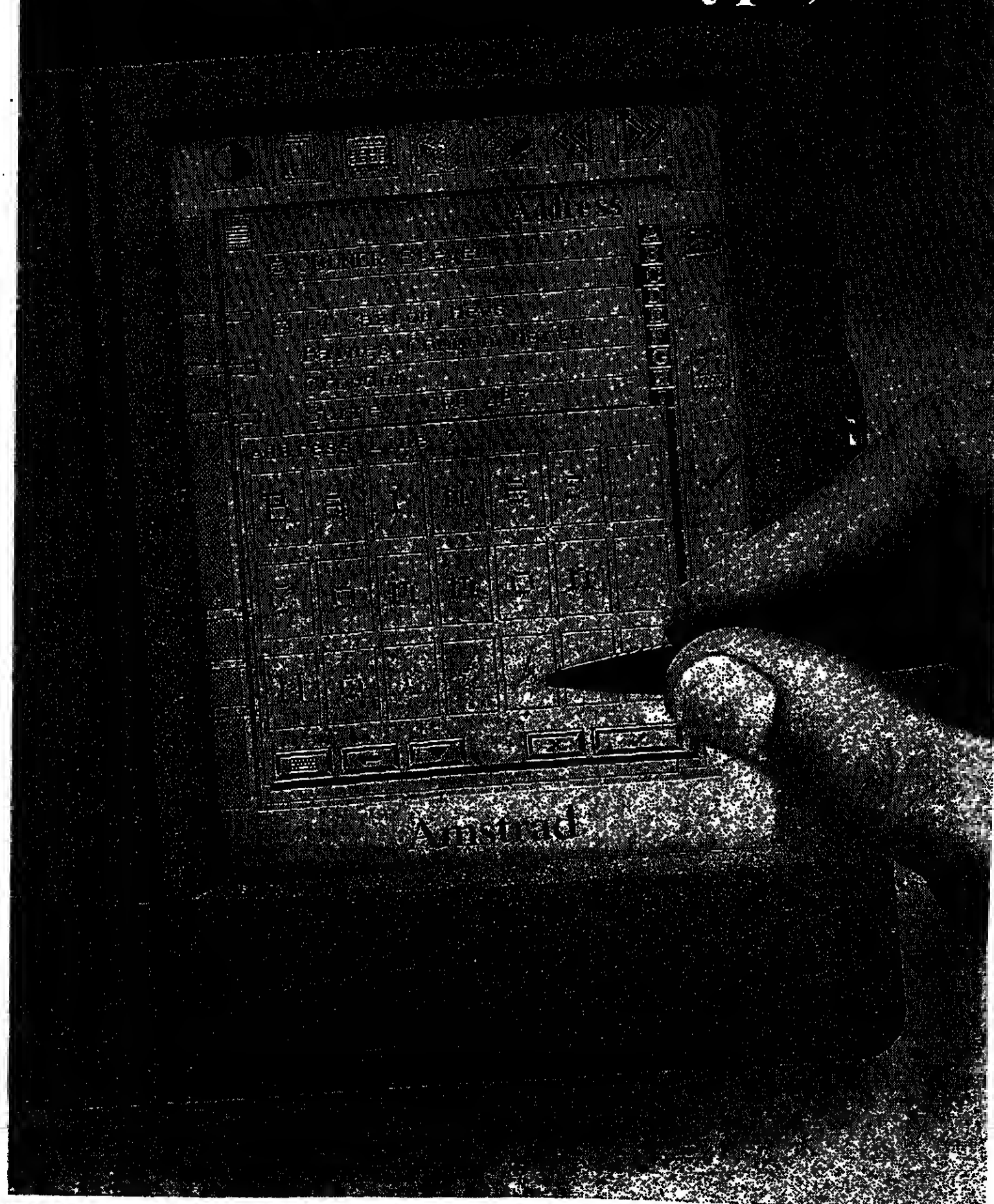
the body's main artery, in Zurich. Doctors have said the current illness was not connected with the operation. They said that the stroke could have been caused by embolism or thrombosis, or a combination of the two.

Giulietta Masina rushed to his side on Tuesday night and Fellini telephoned her as soon as he woke up yesterday.

"He is not speaking a lot. He keeps asking for his wife," Fellini's brother-in-law, Giorgio Fabbri said. "These are tragic moments," he added.

Fellini in March received an Oscar for life-long achievement in the film industry. He felt unwell as he was resting on his hotel bed on Tuesday afternoon. When he reached for the telephone to call for help, he fell, bruising his face and left eye.

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حکومت افغانستان



FROM JOHN PHILLIPS  
IN ROME

The Italian parliament today dismissed a motion to strip Romano Prodi, the former socialist prime minister, of his immunity from prosecution. The motion was made by a group of 100 MPs, but it was defeated by a vote of 311 to 100. The motion was made in response to a report that Prodi had waived his parliamentary immunity from prosecution in order to be investigated in a corruption case. The motion was made by the opposition, but it was defeated by a vote of 311 to 100. The motion was made in response to a report that Prodi had waived his parliamentary immunity from prosecution in order to be investigated in a corruption case.

## Rules of engagement emphasise proportional response

# UN commander proposes limited Bosnia air strikes

FROM JAMES BONE  
IN NEW YORK

THE United Nations commander in Bosnia has drafted a set of rules of engagement that would limit any Nato air strikes in Bosnia-Herzegovina to proportionate retaliatory raids on military targets responsible for attacks on "safe areas" or UN peacekeepers.

UN sources said yesterday that the proposals by General Jean Cot had yet to be approved by Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general, who may delay a decision to decide on wider air strikes on the Bosnian Serbs until after next Monday's Nato meeting.

However, the draft makes clear that the UN has no intention of launching a full-scale blitz to break the siege of Sarajevo. "Close air support must only be used in response to a clearly identified deliberate hostile act," the draft says. "We do not want carpet bombing by B-52s," one UN official said. "Ideally, we want to get the guy who triggered the artillery piece that smashed our armoured personnel carrier."

General Cot's proposal says that, because of the danger of "deceptive provocation", Nato warplanes should respond to attacks on UN-designated "safe areas" or UN peacekeepers only when the offenders can be "clearly identified". The retaliatory air strike should be



Mladic said his forces had taken Mount Igman

prompt and "proportional" to the offence.

The proposal says the raid should be aimed only at the specific offender, unless there is a danger of collateral damage, in which case the retaliatory raid should be against a "comparable military or the same party as close as possible to the origin of the attack".

The proposed rules say the UN secretary-general, who must give the order for the first use of air power, may have to do so without consulting the security council. Subsequent raids will be

controlled by the UN force commander and run in accordance with the UN chain of command.

General Cot's proposal is very much in line with the doctrine enunciated by another French general, Philippe Morillon. After leaving his Bosnia command, General Morillon emphasised that any air strike should be limited in time and scope to a direct response to the attack, in order to avoid an escalation of the conflict.

France now provides the largest number of UN troops

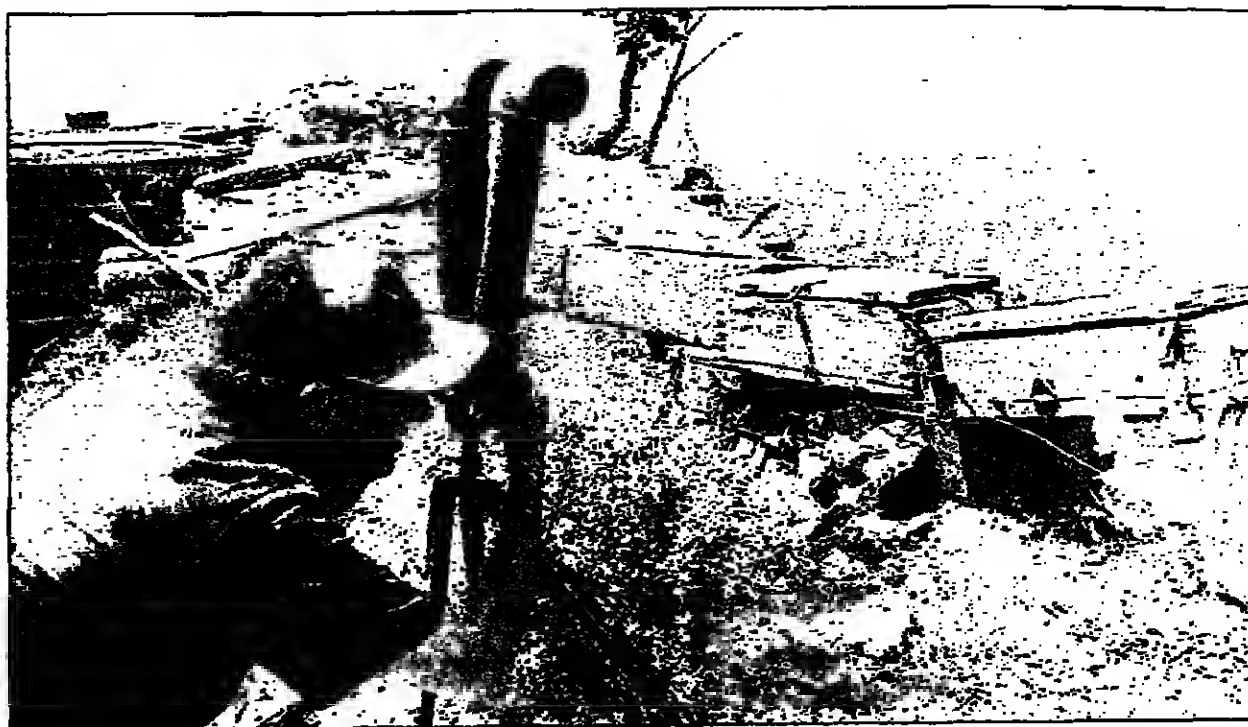
in Bosnia, and has emerged as the key player in fixing policy. At the Nato meeting in Brussels last Monday, France insisted that General Cot, as the commander of UN forces, should control the use of Nato air power in support of UN troops.

The United States wanted authority to lie with Admiral Mike Boorda, the American in charge of Nato's southern command in Naples.

Nato will establish the command and control procedures for air attacks in Bosnia at its meeting next Monday. British sources say that Nato, as well as the UN, will be able to request air strikes, but the UN commander will at least have the power to postpone, and possibly to veto, any Nato action.

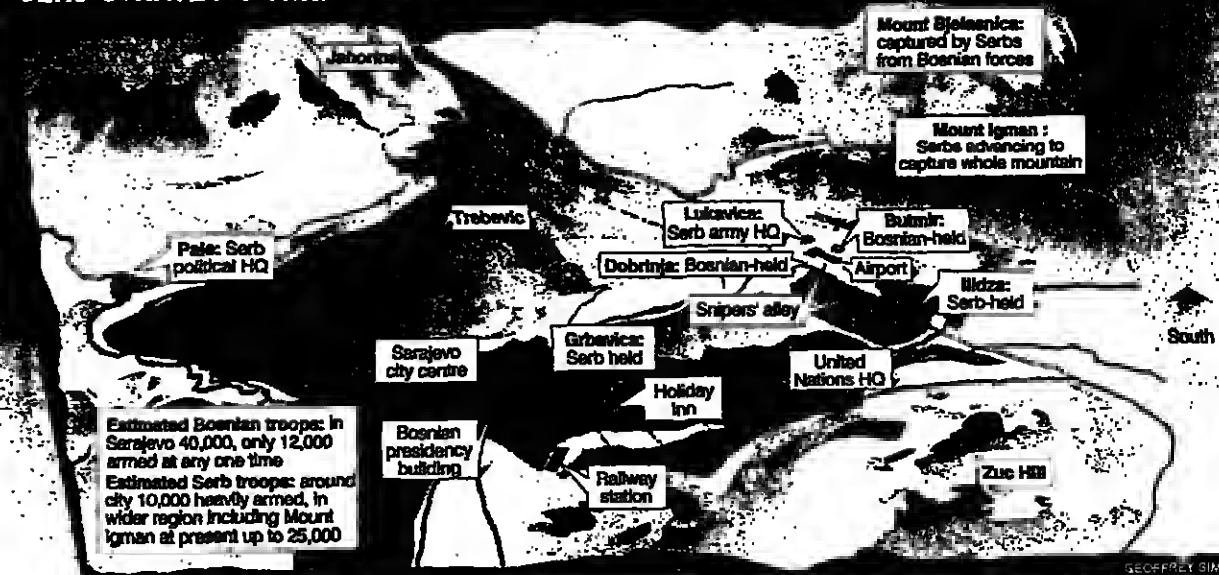
As the UN put the finishing touches to its rules of engagement, General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serb forces, claimed that his fighters had wrested control of an important position on Mount Igman, dominating Sarajevo. Bosnian government forces said their lines were still holding but that their position was "critical". The fall of the peak would close the Serb siege around Sarajevo. The capital itself was quiet during the morning after some machinegun and shell fire overnight.

Serb stronghold, page 1  
Lawrence Freedman, page 14



Periscope view: a Bosnian Serb soldier scans Sarajevo from one of the captured positions overlooking the city

## SERB STRATEGIC THREAT TO SARAJEVO



## Yeltsin vows to carry on with his reforms

FROM ANNE McELVOY  
IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday denied rumours that his health was failing and pledged that his reforms would continue despite the uncertainty sown by the central bank's currency reform and his indecisive response to it.

Mr Yeltsin made his first public appearance since last month's rouble debacle in Oryol, southern Russia, where he commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Kursk and delivered a message intended to restore confidence in his government, which has appeared divided and confused in the wake of the unpopular reform.

Responding to a claim by the conservative *Rossiskaya Gazeta* that he was suffering from strain and exhaustion, he said: "I don't know where all these whispers are coming from that my health is failing. I interrupted my holiday because of urgent work. A sick person would not do that, so there is no need for concern over my physical state."

The president, who has a history of heart trouble, showed unusual readiness to discuss persistent rumours that he is ill-health, reflecting his determination to appear physically and politically robust as he prepares to fight off a renewed hardline challenge. The outing to an event marking one of the great Soviet victories of the second world war was planned carefully to carry the right symbol-

■ Russia is confused and divided after the central bank's currency reform. President Yeltsin must concentrate on restoring confidence in his government

ism for a leader whose energy reserves have appeared depleted throughout the summer.

Mr Yeltsin's tactics still leave unclear the extent to which he had foreknowledge of the currency reform. Most of the mopping up operation in the wake of a damaging cabinet split it unleashed between Viktor Chernomyrdin, the prime minister, and Boris Fyodorov, the finance minister, is being conducted behind closed doors. Mr Chernomyrdin approved the reform without informing Mr Fyodorov, who referred to it as a "Bolshevik tactic".

Unless Mr Yeltsin can restore a semblance of unity to his government, he will be hard pressed to force through the constitutional changes he wants to enhance his authority and diminish the role of the hostile parliament. Russia's commercial bankers are unlikely to be satisfied with his evasive response to the abrupt withdrawal of pre-1993 notes, which unsettled Russian savers and caused turmoil throughout the rouble zone. The country's Association of Bankers said yesterday that it would press for a review of the move by the constitutional court.

Yeltsin denied rumour of his failing health



## Murder of Briton alarms Moscow's foreigners

BY ANNE McELVOY

Until now, the brutal murder of Greg Kushnir, a British businessman, in his Moscow hotel room last Sunday night was the sort of killing associated with Russia's underworld.

Mr Kushnir, 31, a marketing consultant, was found dead with multiple stab wounds in the vast Mezhdunarodnaya (International) hotel on Monday morning. Police said his injuries seemed to have been inflicted by several assailants.

The rivalries of Russia's emerging business world are being conducted with increasingly blatant violence. A series of shoot-outs within the past fortnight in Moscow have shocked even a population that has become hardened to the street vendettas that have become part of post-Communist life.

The manager of an Azerbaijani restaurant was shot dead last week. The assassins then turned their fire on two nearby kiosk vendors who had witnessed the attack, killing them as well. Four men died in the previous week when a gang of gunmen burst into a Russian-Italian car showroom in the south of the capital to exact revenge over non-payment of money owed in a protection racket.

Until recently, the received wisdom among foreigners has been that business violence was confined to local or ethnic feuds, an impression the authorities do their best to reinforce by playing down the "home

grown" element and concentrating on the role of the Caucasian mafia in Moscow's criminal world.

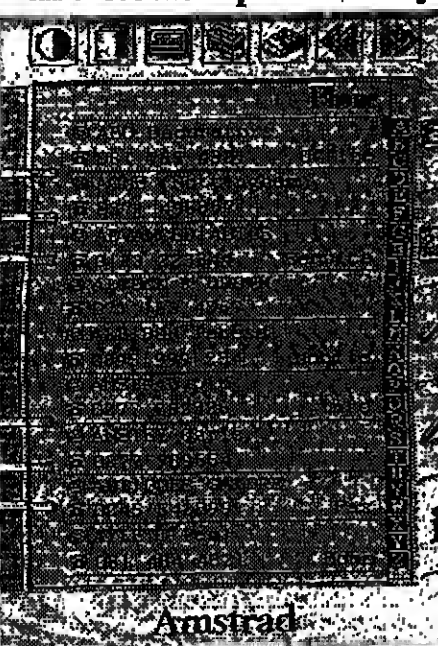
But the growth of joint ventures opens Westerners to the same risks. These days extortion gangs do not hesitate to demand protection money from foreign firms and are quick to exact revenge if they do not get it. Sergei Goryachev, the Russian-born manager of the popular American "Trenmos" restaurants in Moscow, was murdered outside his home, shot in the head and chest by a masked assassin.

Even the mightiest Russian entrepreneurs are powerless against the wave of killings. Five top bankers have written to President Yeltsin appealing for his help to combat what they describe as an "orchestrated campaign of murder and hostage taking" directed against commercial bankers.

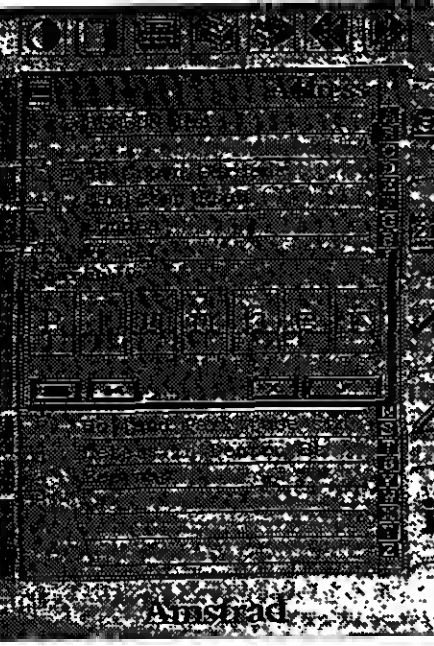
Mr Kushnir is the first Briton to die in what appears to be a business-related attack, but there has been a steady growth in general violence against foreigners. What particularly unnerves the foreign community about his death is that he was killed inside a respected hard-currency hotel that is used by business travellers for long stays in the capital.

The grandiose building, on the banks of the Moskva river, is home to an English-style pub that has become the haunt of British technical and construction workers who are working in Moscow. Yesterday the bar was empty.

and stores alphabetically



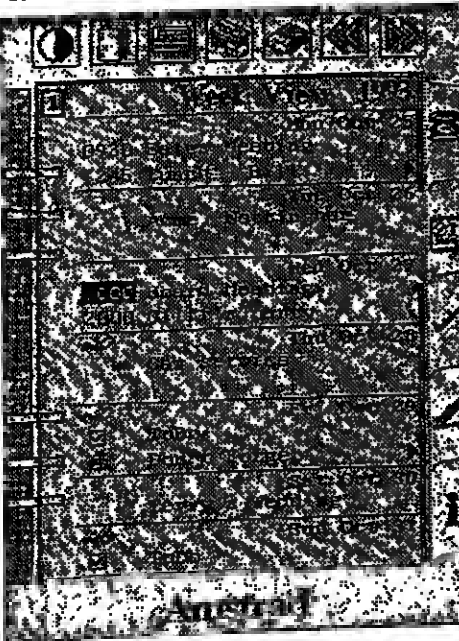
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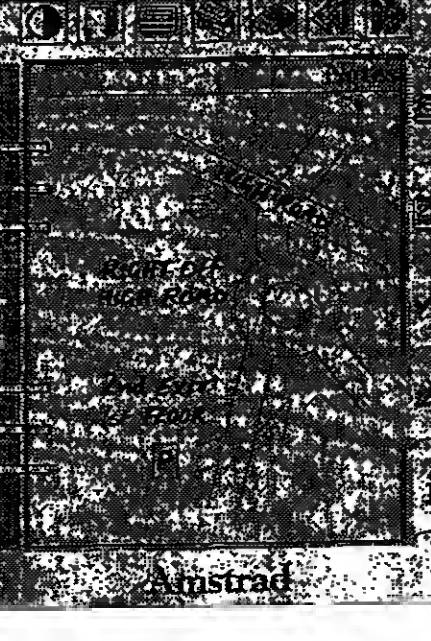
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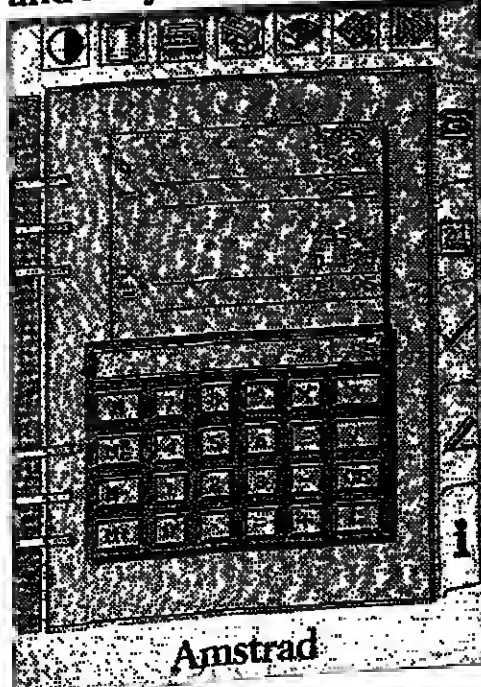
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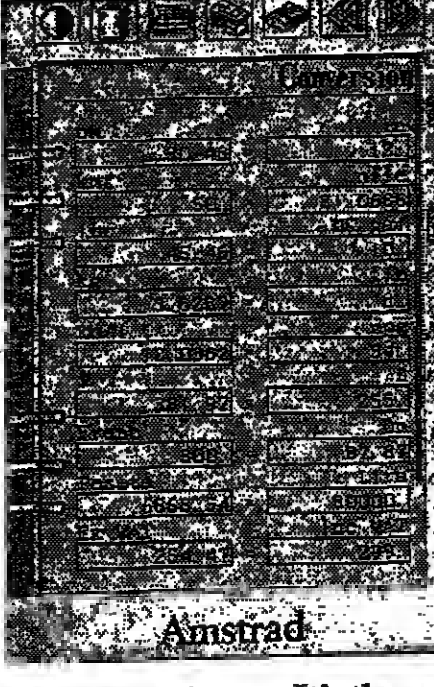
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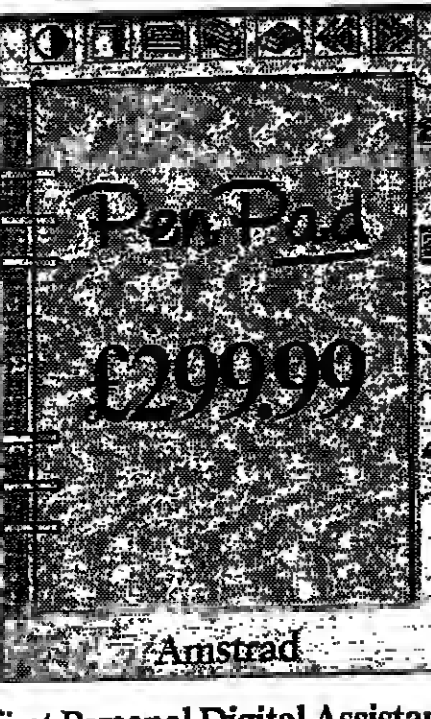
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ACT.



# Rejected Khmer Rouge turns on Cambodia



Pol Pot, bloody leader of Cambodian guerrillas

KHMER Rouge guerrillas have launched a series of brutal attacks with the apparent aim of killing and injuring Cambodians simply to drive home the message that there can be no real peace unless the organisation has a role in government. The attacks come just as the first United Nations troops leave the country after supervising elections in May and bringing hints of possible peace to a war-weary people.

Senior UN officials yesterday were studying reports of the ambush of a train near the coastal city of Kampong Som this week. About 80 guerrillas took part, including 20 black-clad *mit neary* (women comrades), who waved pistols and AK47 rifles and screamed death threats. Ten passengers were killed, one of them the daughter of a woman whose husband was

*The Khmer Rouge has launched a violent campaign in its bid for a role in government. James Pringle writes from Phnom Penh*

murdered during the bloody reign of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader in the late 1970s. "They were very cruel," one passenger said. Yasushi Akashi, the UN chief in Cambodia, is sending a stinging letter today to Khieu Samphan, nominal head of the Khmer Rouge, about new threats against Cambodia's ethnic Vietnamese minority that have been broadcast by Khmer Rouge radio. The threats have stirred renewed fears of vicious pogroms such as those that sent thousands of Vietnamese fleeing across the border to safety earlier this year.

Ominously, the Khmer Rouge has begun calling the new provisional government a "Vietnamese-installed regime". The government was, in fact, properly elected in the conspicuously successful UN-supervised elections — 90 per cent of the electorate turned out in spite of a Khmer Rouge boycott and threats against voters. Also, the royalist Funcinpec party, which formerly had an uneasy alliance with the Khmer Rouge and won most votes in the election, is now part of the new government and was never allied to Vietnam. Khmer Rouge guerrillas this

week also attacked a UN outpost on the Thai border, apparently with at least some Thai army collusion. In addition, they shelled the airport at Siem Reap near the ruins of Angkor.

A UN report made public yesterday said the Khmer Rouge attack on a checkpoint on the Thai-Cambodian border on Sunday, in which 21 UN personnel were temporarily detained, was launched partly from Thailand with the assistance of the Thai military. The report said at least two wounded Khmer Rouge guerrillas were taken away for treatment in Thai ambulances.

Chuan Leekpai, the Thai prime minister, denied the UN claims yesterday. But it is common knowledge in the region that local military commanders, especially in the northeast, have business

links with Khmer Rouge commanders, including the feared Ta Mok, a Khmer Rouge leader known to Cambodians as "The Butcher", who in the past has lived some of the time in Thailand's Sisakhet province, where he buys supplies for his troops.

Reviewing the position in Cambodia, an analyst in Phnom Penh said yesterday: "The big worry is that the whole military situation is going to collapse when the UN leaves." Most foreign diplomats and observers, however, believe that this prediction is too pessimistic. General John Sanderson, the UN military chief in the capital, pointed out last month that while the Khmer Rouge was still a danger, with an ability to create problems, it was "incapable of seizing any towns or holding on to them".

## Clinton's budget hangs on vote of Arizona senator

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

**The President has fought hard to gain support for his promised budget savings. His policies hang on the will of Democratic senators to back or wreck his administration**

ON THE EVE of two cliff-hanger votes in Congress on President Clinton's \$496 billion (£330 billion) package to reduce the deficit, Dennis DeConcini, Arizona's Democratic senator, was temporarily transformed into America's most pampered and powerful politician.

The White House believed it would narrowly prevail in today's House vote, but it was still striving to win over one of seven dissident Democrats to avert a Senate defeat that would cripple Mr Clinton's presidency. Mr DeConcini was its best and possibly only hope, but yesterday he was still "leaning against".

The president was offering the Arizona every inducement. He signed an executive order mandating that all \$240 billion of new taxes in the package be used for deficit reduction — a DeConcini initiative the Senate had rejected. In an Oval Office address to the nation on Tuesday night Mr Clinton praised just one senator — Mr DeConcini.

The senator, heavily implicated in the Savings and Loan scandal, faces a tough re-

election battle next year and Arizona strongly oppose the package. In his response to Mr Clinton's address Bob Dole, the Senate's Republican minority leader, said the package contained "the largest tax increase in world history" and warned senior citizens in Arizona to "look out. The Clinton plan is bad news for you and all other Americans."

Falling Mr DeConcini, the administration's only other hopes were Senators Sam Nunn of Georgia and Richard Bryan of Nevada. Both were longshots, however, and there were signs that Senators Bob Kerrey and Joseph Lieberman were wavering in their support. Huge media campaigns were being waged in these senators' home states, and local reporters were being offered Oval Office interviews with the president.

Mr Clinton's address was the climax of an all-out public relations offensive to gal-

vanise support for the cornerstone of his political agenda. He cast the package as a decisive break with the Republican era's "something for nothing" economics that would revive the American dream by reviving the American economy.

He called it the largest deficit reduction package ever with more than 80 per cent of its new taxes falling on the rich who benefited most from Reaganomics. The choice was "our plan or no plan... We cannot afford not to act. I need your help. I need for you to tell the people's representatives to get on with the people's business."

Within two hours of his address and Mr Dole's rebuttal the public placed an estimated ten million telephone calls to Capitol Hill, but instant polls suggested the president had failed to generate the popular pressure that might have clinched the



Point of order: George Mitchell, centre, the Senate majority leader, calling for questions at a press conference

House and Senate votes. Most agreed with Mr Dole that the package would neither improve the economy nor cut the deficit.

Mr Clinton made a final push yesterday, lobbying in person on the Hill. However, the plan has few enthusiastic

congressional supporters, and if it is enacted it will be largely because of the Democrats' reluctance to wreck the first Democratic presidency since the 1970s.

In May the House passed its version of Mr Clinton's plan by a mere six votes, and in

June the Senate's version was approved after Al Gore, the vice-president, broke a tied vote. Those razor-thin margins have given individual congressmen extraordinary leverage. Senator Herb Kohl single-handedly beat off attempts to raise the petrol tax

by more than 43 cents a gallon. Senator Russ Feingold had a ban on growth hormones for cows written into the bill. Senator Bryan was given tax breaks for restaurant owners to help Las Vegas.

Dole's dream, page 12

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Lebanon opens talks on peace process

Zahle: Warren Christopher, the American Secretary of State, began talks here in eastern Lebanon yesterday after Syria said a ceasefire he brokered stopped Arab-Israeli peace negotiations from being buried in the rubble of an Israeli attack last week.

Officials said his talks would focus on hopes to revive the negotiations, which America had feared would be derailed by the assault on south Lebanon, displacing 500,000 people, and leaving 120 dead and 1,000 wounded. Hundreds of Lebanese troops backed by tanks fanned near Israel's self-declared "security zone" in a show of force aimed to reassure residents who had returned to rebuild their homes. (Reuters)

#### Truce signed

Arusha: President Habyarimana of Rwanda and rebel leaders have signed an agreement to end 34 months of civil war at a ceremony in Arusha, northern Tanzania, attended by regional leaders and foreign diplomats. (Reuters)

#### Little progress

Hong Kong: Talks with China on Hong Kong's controversial £145 billion airport project broke up without agreement, ending a flurry of optimistic activity on the local stock market. Anthony Galsworthy, the British negotiator, said the talks had only "edged forwards".

#### Killer hunted

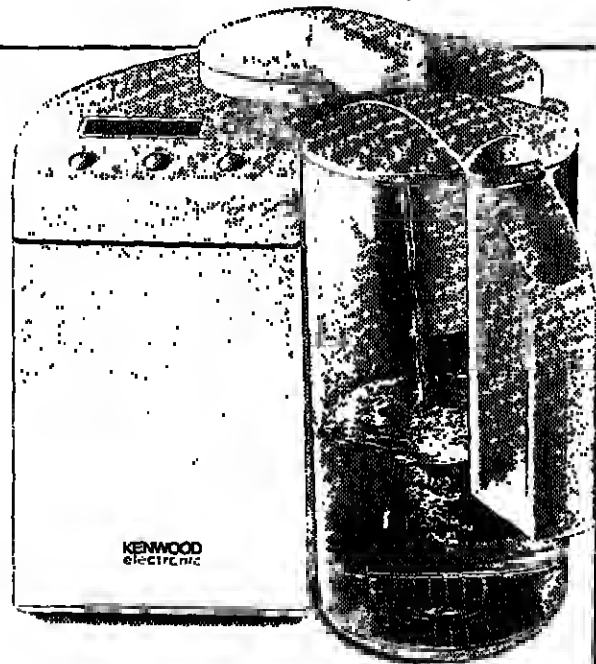
New York: A serial killer who might have murdered as many as five homosexual men and dismembered their bodies is being hunted by police in New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey. The murderer appears to pick up men in gay bars in New York City.

#### 'Miracle' birth

Oakland: Doctors have delivered a baby boy by Caesarean section 104 days after his mother was declared brain-dead. The "miracle" infant, weighing 4lb 15oz, is healthy. The mother was declared brain dead after being shot in the head. (AFP)

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## US and Israel vie for Demjanjuk

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

A FURIOUS legal tug-of-war erupted yesterday between Israeli and American judicial authorities over the fate of John Demjanjuk after a court in Ohio ordered that the former car worker be returned to the United States.

In the latest twist in the 16-year legal saga, Israel insisted yesterday that it would not relinquish Mr Demjanjuk, who was acquitted last week by the Israeli supreme court of being "Ivan the Terrible", the Nazi camp guard at the Treblinka concentration camp.

"The state of Israel is sovereign. At this stage, we work by Israeli court decisions," said Dudi Ben-Ami, for the prison service.

Mr Demjanjuk, 73, is likely to remain in his top security cell until next Wednesday, when the high court will decide whether to return him for being another SS guard at the Sobibor death camp.

The Israeli decision is bound to infuriate American authorities. Following Mr Demjanjuk's acquittal, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati ruled that Mr

Demjanjuk should be allowed back to America to give evidence in his appeal against the 1986 extradition order. Gilbert Merritt, the chief judge, said that Mr Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel "to be tried only for the charges in the warrant against him" and that Israel would "violate basic precepts of international law" if it prosecuted him on fresh charges.

However, the American ruling led to an angry response from Jewish-American groups and Nazi hunters. "There is sufficient evidence to prosecute and convict Demjanjuk of war crimes and he should not be allowed to walk free," said Ephraim Zuroff, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Jerusalem. He added that the centre presented a new petition to the Israeli high court yesterday, to hamper Mr Demjanjuk's possible return to America.

To complicate matters further, the Ukrainian ambassador to Tel Aviv disclosed that if Mr Demjanjuk was considering returning to his native Ukraine, he could face war crimes charges in Kiev as well.

## Briton says officials knew of Nazi past

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

A FORMER SS camp guard who is to be deported from the United States said the British authorities were aware of his background when they granted him citizenship in 1964. Alexander Schweidler, right, said from his home in Inverness, Florida: "I told them I was a member of the SS. They had no objections and they didn't ask any more questions."

The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) said Mr Schweidler, 71, was responsible for killing two prisoners at the Nazi concentration camp at Mauthausen, Austria, in 1942. Born in Bratislava, in former Czechoslovakia, Mr Schweidler moved to Austria before the war. In 1948 he



settled in Britain and worked as a factory worker in northern England. He was granted citizenship in 1964, and emigrated to the United States a year later. The OSI said Mr Schweidler would be deported for concealing his wartime activities when he arrived.

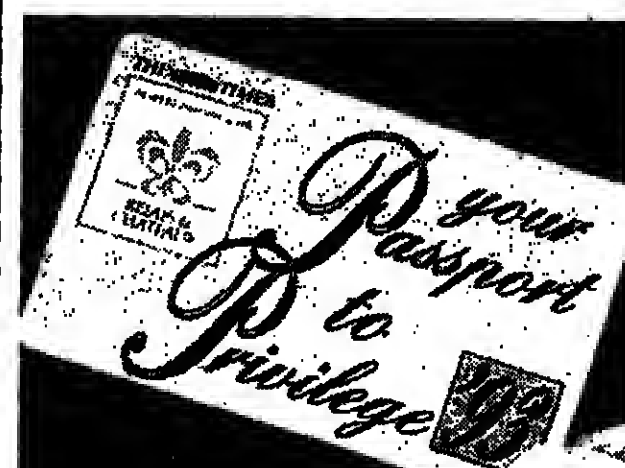
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**THE TIMES**

حکومت الامم



Lebanon  
opens talks  
on peace  
process

able: Warren Christopher, the American Secretary of State, began talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Beirut on Monday. The talks are the first since the Israeli attack last year. Officials said the talks would focus on the peace process. The Syrian army had been in Lebanon since 1976. It had killed about 10,000 people and caused hundreds of thousands of refugees. The talks are seen as a sign of progress in the peace process.

ruce signed

usha: President Clinton has signed a bill to end 24 months of the war in Somalia. The bill is part of a larger package of aid for Africa. The bill is expected to be signed into law soon.

ittle progress

ng Kong: The Hong Kong government has announced that it will not accept a proposal to allow the British to return to the territory. The proposal was made by the British government. The Hong Kong government said it would not accept the proposal because it would undermine the principle of self-determination.

iller hunted

York: A man who is wanted by the FBI for the murder of a woman has been found. The man is 35 years old and is from New York. He is being held in custody and is facing charges of murder.

miracle birth

land: A woman who was thought to be dead has given birth to a healthy baby. The woman was found in a ditch and was taken to a hospital. She was declared dead but then she woke up and gave birth to a baby. The baby is healthy and is being cared for by the woman.

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# Japan confesses it forced women into wartime brothels

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

JAPAN officially admitted for the first time yesterday that the imperial army forced Korean and other Asian women to serve in "comfort stations" - military brothels - during the 1930s and 1940s. A government report, published yesterday and compiled from interviews with Japanese war veterans and former Korean "comfort women", acknowledges that force was used to take women to the front lines but claims some joined the brothels voluntarily. "The government takes this opportunity to offer its heartfelt apologies and feelings of remorse to all the women for the many sufferings and injuries to the mind and body that cannot be healed," said Yohei Kono, the chief cabinet secretary who will tomorrow become leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, now in opposition. "It is incumbent upon us to consider seriously how best

Japan's decision to confront its past is prompted less by remorse than a phlegmatic realisation that failure to do so will hinder efforts to enhance its political might

we can express this sentiment," he went on. "We shall face squarely the historical facts instead of evading them and take them to heart as lessons of history."

The new admission represents significant progress from a report published a year ago which acknowledged for the first time the involvement of the imperial army in recruiting women, but contended there was no evidence that they were forced into prostitution. That admission came only after a professor found documents in Tokyo's defence academy library showing that the army and the government were involved in setting up brothels on the front line. Historians estimate that Japan recruited between 100,000

and 200,000 women, mostly Koreans but also Chinese, Indonesians, Malaysians, Taiwanese and Filipinas, to serve in the brothels in the closing years of its wartime colonisation of the Asian continent.

Kabun Muto, the foreign minister, who will resign today with the rest of the cabinet to make way for the new coalition government led by Morihiro Hosokawa, said he hoped the report would "settle relations" with South Korea, but he side-stepped the issue of compensation for surviving "comfort women", their families or other victims of Japan's wartime aggression.

Senior members of the seven-party coalition have undertaken to seek a full reconciliation with their Asian



Bitter memories: "comfort women" announcing they are suing Japan for wartime abuses and Yohei Kono admitting Tokyo's responsibility

neighbours by recognising Japan's war guilt and offering apologies to those who suffered Japanese brutality. The saga of the "comfort women" has highlighted the reluctance of the Japanese authorities to confront the nation's colonisation of Asia in the first half

of the century and the darkest chapters of its wartime record there. This attitude has engendered a brooding resentment among Japan's neighbours. In 1990 vigorous protests from the government of South Korea produced an apology from the newly enthroned Emperor Akihito, who referred to the "unfortunate past between our two countries and for which my country was responsible". His father, the Emperor Showa (Hirohito), for whom Japan's soldiers fought in Asia, had simply regretted the "unfortunate past".

A few years earlier a dispute erupted between China and Japan over Japanese history books, which either fail to mention or gloss over atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers. But Japan's near silence on its awkward past has begun to create problems

with wider ramifications for the country's future. The new government is concerned that its past is hindering Tokyo's efforts to find an international political role to match its economic status.

Leading article, page 15

## Samurai's task is to make reality of poll promises

BY JOANNA PITMAN

MORIHIRO Hosokawa, the scion of a long line of feudal lords, samurai warriors and, in later generations, politicians, today will be named prime minister at the head of a coalition that has broken the Liberal Democratic Party's 38-year reign and domination of politics.

Humbled and uncomfortable beside the Communist Party on the opposition benches of the Diet will sit the LDP, led by its newly elected chairman, Yohei Kono, a suave populist figure whose biggest asset is his freedom from the scandal of corruption.

The LDP's venal gerontocracy, whose failure to introduce political reform precipitated last month's ruinous election, has been forced into hibernation and "Clean Kono" has been thrust up front to represent the party's conscience. Both men are progressive, articulate and, in their

mid-50s, are the champions of a new generation of politicians fired by visions of a reformed, transparent and genuinely democratic form of political pluralism.

Each will control roughly half the seats of the Diet (Mr Hosokawa with a precarious five-seat majority of 261, and Mr Kono with 229) and both would, two months ago, have dismissed talk of today's events as just a dream.

For the first time in four decades, the political stage looks set for a bout of gladiatorial party politics. Both leaders talk of reforming the corrupt habits of the past and evolving a political class answerable to the wishes of the public. Political and electoral reforms will be debated "earnestly", they say, addressing the issues of restricting political funding and reorganising the gerrymandered electoral system.

They claim that the Diet will become a forum for genuine policy debate, implying an end to the system in which policy decisions were often reached after the LDP funneled money to opposition parties which opposed for a while to keep up the impression of a fair contest and then conceded honourable defeat.

Both men clearly have one eye on the populist theme of the moment. But it is too early to judge either the sincerity of their claims or whether such change is possible.

The metamorphosis of Japanese politics may have begun at last, but in the short term drastic change looks to be improbable. This is no revolution.



Hosokawa: breaking the political mould

## Citizens balk at 'fine' lifestyle

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN SINGAPORE

In an Eastern tradition stretching back to Kipling's time, post-prandial port and cigars were de rigueur in the officers' mess of Singaporean military units until last year. Now, mini chocolates have replaced the cigars.

Whether an army can go to war on mint chocolates remains to be seen, but the gesture, at the behest of Singapore's overbearing "I'm telling you for your own good" government, has not enhanced the army's macho image. To add insult to injury, in an effort to make this well-managed nursery the world's first smoke-free state, servicemen have been told that anyone smoking in public, while in uniform, will be fined.

"Smoking is bad for your health, I admit," noted a Singaporean employee of a French firm. "It's this rambling of it down your throat that is hard to accept."

Police, park rangers and plainclothes officers have caught hundreds of teenagers in an anti-smoking sweep in just over two months, a health ministry official said yesterday. Singapore banned under-18s from lighting up in public on May 31. "We have given

a three-month grace period and those caught were warned and their parents and teachers notified of their offences," the official said.

"It's not surprising," added a sceptical Singapore office worker. "That's just another example of why we call Singapore a 'fine' city - you get fined for this and fined for that."

Not just fined, but jailed too. A total of ten motorists have been imprisoned since April for driving their "weekend licence" cars on weekdays.

The People's Action Party (PAP) has ruled since independence in 1965 - the 28th anniversary is celebrated next Tuesday - and holds all but four of 81 seats in parliament. However, it harasses the small opposition as if it might somehow suddenly sneak into power in this tightly-ordered state.

Taxi drivers have also been told by the government not to talk politics with foreign fares. Despite this, a taxi driver told me: "The government has satisfied our material needs, but Singapore is no fun. Everything is programmed, planned, scheduled. We're just like robots."

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"Where shall we go?" is the plaintive cry every August. Now, between the 5th and 30th, you know the answer. (See below.)

## HOUSE OF FRASER STORES

- |                  |                               |                                |                                    |                    |                |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
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CERTAIN MERCHANDISE MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE AT ALL STORES



# Ahoy, Captain Impossible

When a motley middle-class crew set sail with Vivien Cherry, they could not have known she shared many management skills with Captain Bligh. Alice Thomson went to interview her

There is no escape. No doors that can be slammed, no scope for silent contemplation, no comfort foods to stop you thinking and no warm bath to soothe your muscles. Fourteen people are thrown together by fate, they must live cheek by jowl on a boat little bigger than a Volvo estate. It sounds like one of those horror movies in which the lift gets stuck or a train gets jammed in a tunnel and, one by one, everyone either throws up, cracks up or finds that they are a born leader.

It was, in fact, the British Steel Challenge, a 28,000-mile global odyssey on which 130 crew paid £15,000 each to learn to reef, gybe and get nappy rash jostling around each other in wet, freezing pants and sweaty oilskins. According to Alan Beggs, a sports psychologist who specialises in the claustrophobia and compatibility problems associated with long-distance sailing: "It is inevitable that deeply hidden things will come to the surface. They are stuck in a tin box, in a situation that generates anxiety and lack of confidence. They will have to be sufficiently trusting of the people around them to open up."

It was a tough enough being part of the crew, but for the ten skippers who were paid £1,000 a month to cajole and coach the amateur helmsmen round the globe, the psychological tension was extraordinary. Their crews had spent three years training. Many had sold their houses and given away their Network South-east cards and their dogs to be able to afford their dream on the southern seas. The sponsors had put in a further £2.5 million and, with their names splashed across the spinnakers, they did not want to come in last.

It was hardest for Vivien Cherry, 32, an environmental engineer and the only female skipper. Women may have reached the Cabinet, the boardroom and beaten the Australians at cricket, but put them anywhere near water and the problems start. When Helen of Troy launched a thousand ships she began a ten-year war. Queen Elizabeth I sensibly hired Sir Walter Raleigh and Clare Francis got ME.

So why on earth choose a woman skipper? Having seen Tracy Edwards skipper the yacht *Maiden* in the Whitbread round-the-world race and then go on *This is Your Life*, the organisers wanted a woman to generate more publicity. According to Miss Cherry, the book publishers also wanted, "a

fairy tale princess". Although she was an experienced sailor who had completed the 1988 single-handed transatlantic race, Miss Cherry found the role of skipper/despotic nanny almost impossible. She was so determined to present a clear lead as a woman that she appeared hard and uncompromising.

Her articulate crew at times barely spoke to her and she only narrowly avoided a polite, middle-class mutiny. Then her mate resigned, leaving her to cope with 40ft waves, a broken forestay, a cracked mast, a malfunctioning weather report system, force ten gales and a damaged knee.

*Woman of Steel* is her story, told far more bluntly than her publishers would have wished. Miss Cherry is so hard on herself that she comes across as an unyielding, pushy, and emotionally enfeebled perfectionist who wouldn't have commanded the respect of a group of Brownies, let alone 13 men and women with successful careers ranging from a financial consultant to a company director.

"At the beginning, the crew were happy to have me as their skipper. After that things started going downhill fairly rapidly. Crew members would get offended if I shouted at them on the boat and take it very personally." In other words, she made a meal out of telling them they were rationed to one piece of loo roll.

She was scathing about their inability to work out who should do what in the Foulie Locker or the Doghouse area. "Some of the crews believed they were special and that the whole race was a bit of a breeze. If things got difficult they could go sick. ... Not many of them were self-motivated enough to have completed a challenge like this on their own," she writes.

Her crew can be equally dismissive. "Initially, I thought she would be a good skipper. But she created a lot of problems by worrying about being a woman. She was not always aware of people's feelings. Communications were sometimes so non-existent that we were often unaware of tactics," says Ann de Boer.

I thought we would dislike each other on sight. But although I would have problems coping with both the waves and Miss Cherry aboard a boat, I could cope if we got stuck on a lift. In her blue cords and T-shirt, she reminded me of an eminently sensible left defence on a lacrosse pitch. The schoolgirl who would spend her evenings sewing



Mission impossible: Vivien Cherry was determined to present a clear lead as a woman

gymnastics awards onto her games skirt and weekends with her father poring over DIY manuals.

Did Miss Cherry feel that her sex made any difference? "Well, we finished fourth and no one got badly injured so it obviously wasn't a fundamental problem. But then I have never felt very girly."

She puts everything down to temperament. By her own admission, she is a loner and found the constant scrutiny almost insufferable. "I was used to working on my own as an engineer and am on the fringes of the boating fraternity, so I find it very difficult to open up to people unless I have known them at least six months," she explains. She is also a great believer in not asking

questions if you do not want to hear the answer — which may have been half the problem.

The rest could be put down to her sarcastic tongue. "I am blunt. I have a lack of tact. I believe that the job is more important than the person and I found the crew's constant need to be praised exhausting. At times her bluntness is engaging and one begins to wonder how she put up with all those whingeing adults."

I rang Paul Tichener, the mate who resigned. "She had a difficult, sometimes maddening and responsible job coping with an age span of between 25 and 65. With hindsight, I would say she made the best of it," he says. After a few hours Miss

Cherry is quite forthcoming, explaining how she has found a new boy friend with whom she is ecstatic and is thinking of changing careers.

So the trip wasn't a fiasco? "The crew won't ever become bosom buddies, after all, they have seen me at my most vulnerable but I'd have a drink with them if I was in the area. I am a lot more tolerant and gentle and I have realised people don't like honesty — but I don't think I would repeat the experience."

● *Woman of Steel*, by Vivien Cherry with Keith Wheatley, is published this week in hardback (£14.99) by Adlard Coles Nautical. The boat *Coopers & Lybrand* is in *Coves all week*.

Looking for the judgment of Solomon

## When a child is just another bit of property

LITTLE has changed since Solomon suggested halving a baby to wrinkle out its true mother, except that now the courts help with the ripping apart. Unlike the real mother in the Old Testament, who preferred to give away her son than have him hurt, the biological parents of Jessica DeBoer have no such qualms about damage.

Jessica DeBoer became Anna Schmidt on Tuesday as she was strapped crying into a stranger's car seat and the world watched her scream "Mommy" on its televisions.

This scene of pain was caused by the fact that American law puts the rights of biological parents above all else. Dan Schmidt, a man who had already abandoned two other natural children by two different mothers, still retained a set of legal rights that put him above what many see as justice. Although Cara Clausen (now Schmidt) signed away her rights to Jessica when she allowed the child to be adopted by the DeBoer family, her lie about the name of the real father left a legal loophole which Mr Schmidt has fully exploited.

Two-and-a-half-year-old Jessica was legally no more significant than some other piece of moveable property. There was no suggestion, as in Britain, that "the welfare of the child is paramount". The welfare of the child was crushed by the great adversarial legal machine.

Elsewhere in America, older children are battling for their rights. Gregory K, 13, "divorced" his natural mother who had dumped him on and off in foster care, and elected to remain with his most recent set of foster parents. This week, the case of Kimberly Mays, 14, continues against her natural parents, who want her to visit them at weekends. Because of a mistake in hospital, she and another baby with a heart defect were swapped, and when the other child died, Kimberly's real parents tracked her down and demanded her back. She considers her real parents (who have seven children) as "weird" and refuses to leave the Mays family which has brought her up as their only child.

Now, Kimberly is also on television daily, and the whole country is listening to the psychiatrist who claims she "is not mature enough to make this decision". The child's humiliation and embarrassment is clear for all to see.

There is much talk here about how the law should be changed,

but little action. The litigious nature of America means that children's rights and adults' rights are destined to be in opposition, and any question of compromise — say allowing the DeBoer parents visiting rights to Jessica — is considered defeat.

A few years ago, Britain might have been in the same position but for the Children Act which came into force in 1991. That, according to Lord Justice Butler-Sloss, "recognised a child is a person, and not a package" and put the child's welfare first, making it possible to appoint a guardian *ad litem* to represent the child's point of view. Compromise, rather than winning or losing, was promoted.

Custody decisions can also be made by agreement with a lawyer, keeping the child out of a frightening courtroom brawl. And detrimental court delays — such as the one which wasted two years of Jessica DeBoer's life — are kept to a minimum. No such delicacies trouble American law. In only two states

are the interests of the child considered, and he or she has no strictly-defined rights. The young, innocent party in the case is left to take the punishment. According to Nerys Patterson of Harvard Law School, "This is partly a legacy of medieval law that gave voice only to the powerful and gave men the power to abandon their illegitimate offspring and their children's mothers. These ancient attitudes have not totally washed out of our society."

THOSE ATTITUDES are most helpful to Mr Schmidt, the man who has all the rights in the Jessica DeBoer battle. Had he not been so irresponsible, his child would never have been psychologically scarred by her sudden removal from the stable and loving home she has always known. Discussions on how to improve the law by putting children first are essential, but they should not let us move the spotlight away from the real villain of the piece, the errant father.

Mr Schmidt has four children now, two of whom he has abandoned to their separate mothers, and one of whom he has never bothered even to see. Throughout her pregnancy, he failed to ask Cara Clausen if the child was his, having broken up with her soon after the conception. From his past record, there is little indication that he will make a mature or responsible father, but in the eyes of the law, that matters not at all.



KATE MUIR

## The old campaigner's White House dream

At 68, Senator Bob Dole almost retired. Now, aged 70, he is gearing up to fight the 1996 presidential seat

A celebrated congressional wit once likened presidential ambition to a bug — "the only way to get it out of your system is with embalming fluid". That bug is evidently eating up Bob Dole. Just six months after America handed the proverbial torch to the baby-boom generation, the 70-year-old second world war veteran is already laying plans to seize it back again.

The Republicans' caustic, long-serving Senate leader scarcely bothers to conceal his yearning for the White House. Mr Dole has visited 27 states this year, including five trips to Iowa which holds the first caucus of 1996. During the August recess he is taking a week's "holiday" in New Hampshire, which holds the first primary. He will be 73 by that time, but points out that Ronald Reagan was just as old when he won his second term. "I'm obviously thinking about it," he says of 1996. "I have to give up anything."

The Kansas senator has the energy of a man half his age, runs up to four miles on a treadmill, and appears on every other chat show. He has the advantage of being one of the few Republicans in office, and to overcome the age problem he is reportedly considering an announcement that he would seek one term only. His wife, Elizabeth, is head of the American Red Cross — the perfect counterpoint to Hillary.

It is 17 years since Mr Dole ran as Gerald Ford's running mate on the ticket that lost to Jimmy Carter. It was a mean-spirited campaign that estab-

lished him as the Darth Vader of US politics. He ran dismally for president in 1980. He ran again in 1988, winning in Iowa only to be beaten by Vice-President George Bush in icy New Hampshire. "Senator Straddle", Mr Bush labelled him after he refused to promise no new taxes. "Stop lying about my record," Mr Dole retorted bitterly on the night of Mr Bush's victory.

Just two years ago, recovering from prostate cancer and sick of being the Bush administration's "water carrier", Mr Dole was dispirited enough to contemplate retirement, but his mood was transformed by Mr Bush's defeat last November. Overnight he became his party's de facto leader. "Fifty seven per cent of Americans who voted in the presidential election voted against Bill Clinton," Mr Dole declared defiantly the morning after the election. "I intend to represent that majority on the floor of the US Senate. If Bill Clinton has a mandate, then so do I."

Even Mr Dole's critics concede that he has since done a remarkable job reviving his devastated party, albeit with copious assistance from an initially inept White House. He led the Republican filibuster that derailed Mr Clinton's \$16 billion economic stimulus package. He successfully painted the president's deficit-reduction plan as yet more "tax-and-spend". United once more behind their traditional anti-tax message, the Republicans have won 24 of 38 state by-elections during Mr



Presidential challenger? Veteran politician Senator Bob Dole and his wife Elizabeth

Clinton's presidency including, last week, the Lieutenant Governorship of Arkansas. The Republicans' unity has made the Democrats appear divided even though 90 per cent of them have held the line on the crucial votes.

Mr Clinton, who initially ignored Mr Dole, recently arranged a dinner at a Washington restaurant to try and make amends. Vice-President Al Gore even dropped by his Capitol Hill birthday party two weeks ago and gave him a "Dole in '96" badge.

Mr Dole is hardly the only Republican who has spotted Mr Clinton's electoral vulner-

ability. Thirty months before the primary season starts, potential candidates are already flocking to New Hampshire for some of the earliest spadework ever. But there is no single commanding figure as there was when the party rebuilt itself around Ronald Reagan in 1976.

Dan Quayle is nowhere to be seen. Bill Bennett and Jack Kemp, the former education and housing secretaries, set up a think-tank to give the party a new direction, but cannot agree what it should be. They are said to be "stumbling over each other in a clash of monumental egos".

Lamar Alexander, another former education secretary, Lynn Martin, former Labour secretary, and Senator Phil Gramm of Texas are hardly names to quicken the blood, while Pat Buchanan and his "cultural wars" have almost certainly had their day.

Richard Cheney, the former defence secretary, says he will consider his future while fly-fishing in Wyoming this summer. He lacks both a power base and fire in the belly, but has national stature, inspires trust, and is associated only with the successes of the Bush administration.

Governors William Weld of

Massachusetts and Carroll Campbell of South Carolina are likely candidates, but right now, says Ed Rollins, a leading Republican consultant, Mr Dole is the "closest thing" there is to a frontrunner.

But for all that he must remain a longshot. Mr Dole's real weakness is that he has no big ideas or compelling agenda of his own. His present success is built entirely on opposing Mr Clinton, and he is already earning the nickname Dr Gridlock. "Senator Dole alternates between trips to New Hampshire to run for the Republican nomination and quick visits back to the Senate to throw more monkey wrenches into the works," Vice-President Gore complained last week.

He has no recipe for resolving the deep Republican divisions on issues ranging from abortion to deficit-financing that have been obscured, but certainly not eliminated, by Mr Clinton's amazing roller-coaster ride. William Brock, a former Republican chairman, says the party remains a political Tower of Babel — "a great many voices speaking in different tongues". At present, says Kevin Phillips, a conservative columnist, Mr Dole is a "safe rallying point for all the other people who would rather not have secondary-level presidential break out too quickly. Dole is an interim big cheese."

History also militates against Mr Dole. Just two US senators — Warren Harding and John Kennedy — have ever moved directly into the Oval Office from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. But try telling that to a man with the bug.

MARTIN FLETCHER

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## A literary link with tuberculosis, the odds on a successful treatment and simple steps to a longer life

## From Haworth to the East End

IN the diary of the Reverend Patrick Brontë, the father of the literary family, one of the recurrent themes was his battle against a chronic cough. The cough disturbed his sleep, but did not seem to shorten his life or produce disabling symptoms. It is likely that the cough was the result of tuberculosis, and Mr Brontë may well have been the source of the infection which destroyed his family. His case demonstrates that TB can be a lifelong battle between the organism, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and the resistance of the patient.

The Brontës illustrate many of the risk factors which still apply to TB. Mr Brontë was an immigrant from an area with a high incidence of TB and the family lived in

cramped surroundings at Haworth. Bramwell, the brother, was an alcoholic and, then as now, alcoholism lowers the patient's resistance to tuberculosis.

The number of cases of tuberculosis in Britain fell from 50,000 in 1950 to 5,000 in 1987, but the figures are rising again. The reduction was a result of better living conditions, a vaccination programme with BCG,

mass X-rays and treatment by a combination of antibiotics. Although still relatively uncommon, there has been a particular increase in the inner cities. In the East End of London, Tower Hamlets reports a 43 per cent increase in the past five years, and Hackney one of 67 per cent. As a result, the London Chest Hospital has



Sickly sisters from the moors: Anne, Emily and Charlotte Brontë

restarted its TB clinic, which now sees 100 new cases a year, and 500 contacts of these cases.

Just as the Brontës were immigrants, so are many of the present-day East Enders. However, they have often not come into the country with the disease but have developed it after their arrival. Overcrowding, as at Haworth, and the mixing of the generations, may contribute to its spread.

The situation in New York, where there are many patients with HIV as well as TB, is very different. There, 30 to 40 per cent of patients have become resistant to three or four of the anti-tubercular drugs, and in consequence there is a 45 per cent death

rate. As Dr Duncan Empey, of the London Chest Hospital, says: "It has become a complete nightmare."

Confronted with the example of New York, it might be supposed that British health authorities would encourage BCG vaccination. But, as an economy, mostly rural ones, have recently abolished routine BCG vaccinations in schools. Dr Empey says: "Chest physicians cannot be happy about this. Even if somebody has been born in a quiet rural village, by the time they are of student age they are very likely to have moved to a city, and will very often have travelled in a developing country."

## Horse sense



WHEN watching Dr David Silk, a well-known London consultant gastroenterologist, buying his newspapers, it was interesting to see that rather than immediately turning to the medical pages of *The Times* he first opened his copy of the *Sporting Life* to check that the form of his horse, Strong Medicine, had been correctly entered.

There could be no better name for a gastroenterologist's horse — the recent introduction of strong medicines in the treatment of peptic ulcers is set to revolutionise medical practice. Research has shown that a regime of three drugs, so-called triple therapy, composed of a bismuth salt, metronidazole (Flagyl) and an antibiotic, or dual therapy, omeprazole (Losec) and amoxicillin, eradicates the organism *Helicobacter pylori* from the upper gastrointestinal tract.

Once the organism has been eradicated, not only is an early cure usually achieved, but recurrence within the first 12 months is reduced from 80 per cent, as happens after other forms of

treatment, to as little as 1 per cent. It is hoped that eradicating the organism will also save many of the 8,000 people who die in England and Wales each year of cancer of the stomach.

*Mims* magazine, a journal for GPs, reports that a saliva screening test for *Helicobacter pylori* will soon be available in general practice. This will enable family doctors to determine which of their patients with indigestion or gut problems needs the appropriate treatment. Both dual and triple therapy, like any other strong medicine, can cause side effects — in this case, diarrhoea and nausea. Even so, Dr Silk tips the treatment regime to run and run.

## Easy strider



HOWEVER much the rest of the population secretly admires the enthusiasm of those who dress in track suits and trainers to take their daily exercise, many people are far too inhibited to emulate them, even if they all accepted that such activity marginally improves life expectancy.

It is, therefore, a great relief to learn from the British Heart Foundation that Dr Adrianne Hardman and her colleagues at Loughborough University have shown that the benefits of nothing more showy than a good brisk walk in the afternoon — a mile every 15 minutes for two hours — persist into the following day.

Walkers were able to deal more efficiently, and safely, with the traditional British breakfast the morning after their walk than were those who had spent the afternoon lounging in front of their television sets. Six hours after breakfast, blood fat levels were 31 per cent lower in those who had exercised the previous day than in the laggards who had stayed indoors.

Regular steady exercise, whether walking the dogs or striding around the golf course, reduces blood pressure and decreases total blood fat levels. At the same time, it increases the proportion of high-density lipoproteins, which may well be beneficial.

Equipped with nothing more than stout walking shoes, corduroy trousers and a jacket, or the equivalent dress in women, Dr Hardman, supported by grants from the British Heart Foundation, has shown that it is comparatively simple to reduce the chance of having a coronary thrombosis.

## Why patients lose in a move

LAST Saturday brought back painful memories to Anita and James Convey; it was the first anniversary of their son's accident. Until last summer, Mark, their 14-year-old son, had lived an uneventful life, attending school and enjoying sport, particularly cricket and basketball.

But on July 31, 1992, all that changed. Mark was on holiday with relatives in the west of Ireland and playing with friends in a garage when a child spilt some petrol. Two minutes later a spark from the cap guns with which they were playing sent the whole garage up in flames.

Mark's friends were near the front of the garage and escaped unharmed but he was at the back. Although he instinctively put his hands up to shield his face, he suffered severe burns to his face, hands and limbs. He then climbed out through a tiny window high up at the back of the building.

"To this day we do not know how he got out," says his mother. "He has no recollection of it. It was as though someone lifted him out," she says. Black from head to toe, Mark was hosed down in the garden and taken to hospital. It was touch and go whether he would survive. "We were told that he only had a five per cent chance of living," Mrs Convey says. He was transferred from the local hospital to the burns unit at St James's Hospital, Dublin, where he spent the next eight weeks.

By the time he left Dublin, his family knew he was safe and thought the worst was over. What they did not appreciate, and what few people realise, is how long it takes for a serious burns patient to achieve a full recovery. For

## Are specialist skills being lost, Annabel Ferriman asks

two years after such an accident, a patient has to undergo a seemingly endless series of operations, skin grafts and procedures, including skin grafts, reconstructive surgery and the fitting of pressure garments, to keep the skin supple and moist and prevent it "over-healing" and becoming lumpy.

The Conveys, who live in Croydon, south London, were lucky. Mark was transferred to Queen Mary's University Hospital, Roehampton, south-west London, which has one of the leading burns units in Britain. The hospital has 22 beds, a dedicated staff and a distinguished burns specialist, John Clarke.

Mrs Convey says: "From the moment we entered the unit, the staff stepped in to look after us, not just Mark but the whole family. The sister in charge of the unit gave us her home telephone number and said we could contact her at any time. They were constantly there for us."

Mr Clarke would sometimes visit Mark at 8.30 at night to explain things to him. The teacher at the hospital invited staff and pupils from his school to visit him, so that they would understand what had happened and get over the shock and the 'outreach' nurse later took me to the school to discuss his future.

"Even the physiotherapist has taken her holidays to coincide with Mark's operations, because immediately following an operation he does

not require physiotherapy. The whole unit is exceptional." Unfortunately, this remarkable unit is now threatened with closure. An independent review team set up by the government recommended in June that the unit, opened only seven years ago, should be closed, and that its work should be transferred to St George's Hospital, south London, and another site outside the M25 boundary, possibly the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, to serve patients in the outer area of the South West Thames Regional Health Authority.

Philip Sykes, the chairman of the review group and a plastic surgeon at St Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow, Gwent, says that St George's would provide a better "clinical infrastructure" because it was a teaching hospital. Doctors and healthcare specialists at the conference said, however, that whenever hospital departments were relocated, specialist teams were broken up and experienced staff were lost.

Evidence shows that surgeons, who are predominantly male, will move with their department, because it is essential for their careers, but nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians and other support staff, who are mostly women, will not. These staff are often tied to the locality because of their husbands' jobs or their children's schools.

This is particularly serious for burns units, because the care of burns patients is "a nursing speciality par excellence", according to Mr Clarke. He says: "Nurses make a tremendous difference. It is the nurses who talk to the patients daily; who do



Nursing skills: the experience of staff such as Sister Debbie Steer, of Queen Mary's hospital, may be lost if the specialist unit is relocated

the painful dressings, and who, if skilful and experienced, make those dressings less painful. It is they who cajole the patients to eat their meals and get out of bed."

Mr Clarke says he will soldier on and adds: "I think we should say: 'Get lost, the lot of you'. If the region wants to build a brand new unit elsewhere, let it go ahead. Meanwhile we will compete on market terms and we think we will win."

Meanwhile, Mark continues to improve. "Every day sees changes," Mrs Convey says. "He has learnt to write fluently with his left hand, because it was not so badly burnt as his right. He is back at school, playing football and has learnt to play darts and snooker with his left hand. But I worry about future 'Marks' who will not get the care that he has received."

## Medicine's North-South divide

Alison and Diana were due to have radiotherapy for breast cancer. Alison was told she would be treated daily for three weeks. Diana that her daily treatment would last six weeks. There was no difference in their condition, only in their addresses. Alison lives in Humberside, Diana in London.

## Do radiotherapy patients get better treatment in London?

When Alison, who knew Diana, questioned her consultant, he said: "In London and the South, they use six weeks. Here in Humberside we use three. We could not possibly cope with six weeks. We have far too many patients."

That rang alarm bells for Alison: was she getting second-class treatment? "Are you saying," she said, "that if you had more staff and resources you would do six weeks?"

The consultant replied: "The dose is the same; the dose is what matters," adding that the same dose of radiation was "fractionated" over three weeks instead of six, about double the radiation dose per daily session. Later, however, he said: "In America they do six weeks because of litigation. There are fewer side-effects."

Alison discussed her worries with friends and other doctors. They advised her that receiving a smaller daily dose of radiation would cause less damage to the normal tissues of the body. But her health authority said it could not arrange referral to a London hospital for treatment.

She decided to start radiotherapy in Humberside, but abandoned it after the second day. She was given a primed leaflet at her first session

which spelt out possible side-effects: nausea, burning of the skin and fatigue that could last up to a year. "It was all going to be more severe and protracted than I had been led to believe," she said.

Like many other discrepancies in medical practice, consultants' differing views about radiotherapy treatment are rooted in tradition and shaped by the availability of resources. In the 1950s, Britain's two main cancer hospitals, the Royal Marsden in London and the Christie in Manchester, followed different paths. The Marsden adopted the American six-week practice but the Christie, with less money and equipment, tried shorter periods.

Consultants trained in the two hospitals have followed their respective practice ever since, hence the North-South divide. A 1989 Royal College of Radiologists survey found that hospitals in England south of a line from the Severn to Watford gave radiotherapy for all cancers over a period 50 per cent longer on average than in the North, Wales and Northern Ireland. (In Scotland, consultants follow the southern practice.)

Professor Bob Rubens, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's clinical oncology unit at Guy's, said that reducing the long-term harmful effects of radiotherapy was important for patients expected to live for many years. "Smaller doses over a longer period probably have less adverse effects on normal tissue in the long run. But there are no clinical trials to prove it," Professor Rubens said that giving bigger doses over a shorter period could save resources, and some patients might prefer it — "five or six weeks is exhausting".

Terry Priestman, consultant radiotherapist at Wolverhampton's Royal Hospital, who conducted the Royal College survey, said that although different practices had been followed in radiotherapy for at least 40 years, few comparative studies had been done. "Many consultants believe they see fewer side-effects with the longer treatment," he said.

Alison, who has had three operations and chemotherapy, said the knowledge that patients elsewhere were getting different, and possibly better, treatment to which she had no access, made her feel trapped. She added: "Why should we tolerate North-South differences within the NHS?"

JEREMY LAURANCE  
Alison and Diana are pseudonyms.

## Capture a piece of history.

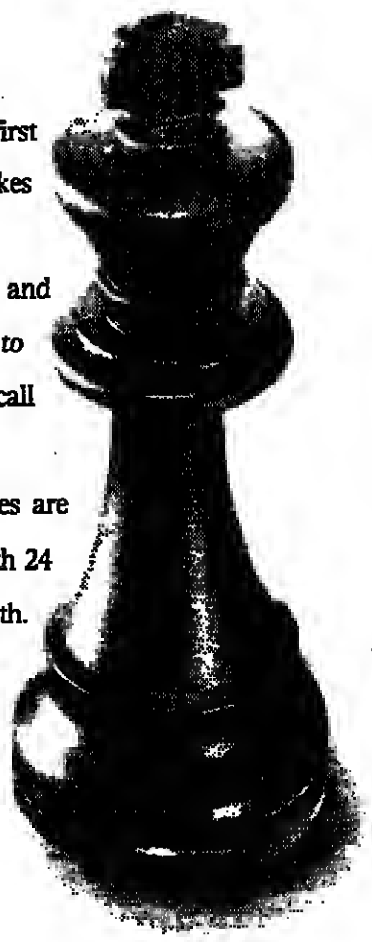
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## Janet Daley



■ Until we agree what the welfare state aims to achieve, we will go on fudging its provisions

Is poverty a sin? This question is not so remote from our present political dilemma as you might think. Our modern view of the poor as a social problem makes us forget that there have been other ways of regarding them: as a sacred caste who are there to remind us of our own mortality, or as a symbol of the sufferings of Christ to whom we owe a duty of care. The idea of the poor as failures, or at least as a burden on society, comes largely from the northern European Protestant tradition.

Calvinism is widely (if wrongly) thought to preach that those who are materially unsuccessful in this life are not among God's elect. And both Luther and Calvin stressed the importance of the individual and his internal resources, so making way for modern democratic capitalism which favours personal enterprise. But the break with the old Catholic views of community and authority has never been total: we are still pulled between the two contradictory attractions.

Please don't write in to tell me that it is not as clear-cut as this. Generalisations are the price of journalistic brevity. Can we just accept for the moment that our present difficulties with the welfare state are tied up with this tension between the idea that personal liberty is sacred, but that we also have a duty to look after one another? Which brings me to the latest proposals by the No Turning Back group, who are certainly on the Protestant side of this divide.

They accept without question that poverty is a social problem to be alleviated by measures which will give extra help to those who need it most (those who are poorest relative to the rest of society). But they have also accepted the more communal view that the poor should not be punished for their condition. So they advise replacing the rigorous means-tested applications and confusing bureaucracy with a unified tax and benefits system that would enable all welfare payments to be made automatically, rather like a negative income tax. If you are wealthy, the state will take away; if you are poor, it will give — all with the same coding apparatus.

This is an unexceptionable solution which all political parties, when the day of reason finally arrives, will adopt. What is more controversial in the group's report is the suggested abolition of universal social security benefits. It is here that the individualist and communal attitudes really collide, or at least become confused. The notion of universal benefits paid to every citizen who has a child, or is a pensioner, or is without a job, whether he or she needs them or not, is a curious mix

of the Protestant and Catholic traditions (again, forgive the historical shorthand).

One the one hand, it is egalitarian, the idea being that we should all partake of the nation's wealth in equal measure so that no one is seen as a second-class charity case. This rather puritanical view of equality seems to have much to do with a roundhead resistance to the paternalism and private charity of the old Catholic aristocracies. But on the other hand, it has a communal dimension. Many of the most ardent defenders of universal benefits argue that this backbone of basic provision ties us together as a nation, prevents us from breaking down completely into self-interested class and sectarian divisions.

There is undoubtedly a grain of truth in this. If the middle class did not receive state pensions or child benefit, there would be a greater sense of difference between the classes and less incentive for the more articulate and educated to use their political clout to protect minimal social security standards. Which brings us back to the essential philosophical question: does the welfare state exist to relieve poverty, which must be seen as an aberration, or should it serve to weld the population together in a spirit of mutual support?

The United States — which is avowedly, indeed fanatically, Protestant in its attitudes to poverty — has always seen welfare as a way of curing the poverty problem; the notion that social benefits should be offered to the rich would strike Americans, even most of those on the political left, as absurd.

But Britain has never resolved this dilemma. While the Beveridge report of 1942 envisaged the welfare state as a way to rescue the poor (and saw its help as a temporary stage on the road to self-help), the post-war Labour government transformed it into genuine collectivism, making it part of a wider plan for wealth redistribution and social levelling.

Where Beveridge had talked of aiding individuals in difficulty, Labour wanted the state to become a force for communal values. Labour politicians have often talked as if it would be better for everyone to be equally poor rather than to have visible inequalities of wealth. Which is a modern rendition of poverty as a sacred state. None of the questions which bedevil us — how do you help the poor without trapping them in poverty? or reward diligence without punishing the poor? — can be answered until we decide whether poverty is financial hardship or a shared spiritual condition.

Some egg-timer, say experts, who estimate that the average body is reduced to 2½-3½ lbs of ash by the cremation process. "I don't know about an egg; you could probably boil an elephant waiting for that much ash," says one. But a quietly-spoken colleague had a better idea for the oversized timer: "Sounds perfect — for liver. With fava beans."

Lawrence Freedman says Nato's plan involves a long commitment as well as political expediency

Nato now has no choice but to press ahead with air strikes against the Serbian positions around Sarajevo. If it fails to do so in the face of continuing Serbian defiance, it will have no credibility in the future should it wish to issue comparable threats in comparable situations. The allies are in closer agreement than they have been before, and Nato/UN demarcations of control are becoming more sharply defined.

Though the threat is now serious, the Serbs may not realise this. In the past they have moderated their actions and appeared more conciliatory when Western states appeared to be on the point of intervention; but a series of dire warnings followed by absolutely nothing means they are now less inclined to take much notice of stern statements from Brussels or New York. The stakes are also much higher now, and the Bosnian Serbs, as the evident victors, are in a defiant mood.

So Nato may at last have to see through its threat. But to what purpose? Air strikes which appear to proceed as a point of honour, and yet fail to achieve any serious strategic purpose, will also discredit similar exercises in the future, especially if they bombs kill civilians or even friendly UN forces. They must be justified as a serious contribution to the resolution of the conflict. But if this is the purpose, why now — long

after the point when they would have been most useful?

The protection of UN forces engaged on humanitarian missions can only be a secondary objective, for there are limits to what air power can do when these forces are under attack. Their assailants may be difficult to identify and may have moved by the time strikes are called in, while those civilian and military personnel on the ground may be left vulnerable to retaliation. Air strikes can serve a punitive purpose, to deter further attacks, but they make little difference to the balance of power on the ground.

The parlous situation of the people of Sarajevo provides the main focus for Nato's concern. Even here air strikes can do little more than ease the pain. The Serbian artillery positions are certainly vulnerable, but the Serbs will not be obliged to relinquish them unless ground action follows, and this is not being planned.

Nonetheless, a political logic can be discerned in the Nato plan, and it is one the Serbs may accept. It is the

change in direction that the Geneva negotiations represent which creates this logic. Former discussions of military intervention were in the context of the development and then promotion of the now defunct Vance-Owen plan. They had to offer some means by which territory could be regained from the Serbs. To do this, ground troops would have had to be used in great numbers. Western diplomacy was impoverished from the start by the refusal of the relevant governments even to contemplate this as a serious option. Ground troops would also have been needed to monitor the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan. Then the allies would have been obliged to find the troops. The lack of enthusiasm was palpable, especially as inter-communal hostility would have remained at a high level and so the "peace-keeping" commitment would have been both difficult and long-term.

Partition, as discussed at Geneva, is more straightforward. Such an outcome may violate the basic principles which the international com-

munity claimed to hold dear when this tragedy began, but it appears much simpler to enforce — once the boundaries have been agreed. But that is the first problem for in such negotiation territorial possession makes all the difference.

This explains the Bosnian Muslim push against Croatian positions, which has recently shown some success. It does not wholly explain the Serbian push against Sarajevo. The Serbs may not want to take over the city and they have never shown any inclination to accept the casualties of the urban warfare which would be unavoidable in any attempt to seize it.

The siege of Sarajevo has two advantages for Serbia. First, the city can be held hostage to encourage compliant behaviour elsewhere. Second, its vulnerable status can influence the type of Bosnian state which is created through partition. The Serbs can spare Sarajevo in return for the UN guaranteeing that it will be demilitarised and not used as a base against them in the future. For this reason there is no need for

the Serbs to continue to act provocatively while Nato goes through the time-consuming processes of preparing to strike. Now that the high ground has been seized around the Bosnian capital they can be on their best behaviour for the next few days. The city is self-evidently at the mercy of Serbian artillery and roadblocks.

The Serbs, and their Croatian allies of convenience, have every incentive to appear moderate and conciliatory. The Geneva negotiations are based on their agenda and they want to get round to talking about maps. The promise of air strikes may encourage the Bosnian government to prevaricate in the talks, but past disappointments should warn it against any hope that the Serbian offensive is to be rolled back through Western intervention.

By preparing to act to protect Sarajevo, the UN and Nato accept responsibility for the fate of the city and, by extension, for the integrity of the rump Bosnian state left after partition (although not for the Bosnian state which they recognised 18 months ago). To be taken seriously in shaping the new Bosnia, the West has to demonstrate that it can act decisively. But this must be based on an understanding of the liabilities, which in the past the allies have always sought to limit. If there is to be a settlement of some kind, they must recognise that air strikes now will mean a long-term commitment.

## Arrogance, irrelevance, folly

The men of Maastricht should make way for a new generation

Maastricht has been a dragon of failure: it has destroyed or is in the process of destroying almost everything and everyone it has touched. The exchange-rate mechanism lies moribund at its feet; the British, French and German governments are tottering; even in the House of Lords we can smell the fatality on its tainted breath. It has reduced the once powerful Tory party to a minority group, divided and demoralised. It has strained to breaking point the Franco-German alliance which has dominated European policy for 40 years. The French do not know whether to blame the Germans or the Anglo-Saxons for what has happened to the franc; they should blame Maastricht.

Why has Maastricht been such a disaster? It is, of course, a city of ill omen, hitherto known in history mainly for one of the most savage massacres of the 16th century. We do not need, however, to look to occult forces to explain the disaster. We should blame the old human failing of pride, aided by quite exceptional resources of stupidity.

The Treaty of European Union was intended to be what its name implies: a treaty to create a single European state, with power over finance, trade, foreign affairs and defence. The motive force behind this project was an alliance between the Eurocrats in Brussels, led by Jacques Delors, and the German and French governments under Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand. The British government appeased what they thought they could not prevent.

Delors, Kohl and Mitterrand were three old men in a hurry to get to sea in a sieve. They did not ask either of two essential questions: did the people want what they had decided to do, and would the markets accept the economic implications? Because they suffered from the arrogance of power, they thought they could both manipulate the people and override the markets. In economics, the markets eventually prevail because they represent the real forces. In politics the people are the real force.

There never was a general public desire in Europe to transfer power



Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil: Delors, Mitterrand and Kohl refused to heed or inform the public while pursuing their goal



over finance, foreign affairs and defence from the national parliaments to a non-elected quasi-government in Brussels. This was true not only in Britain; it was equally true in Germany, and is certainly now true in France. John Major's fear of a referendum gave the game away; he did not refuse a referendum for any of the constitutional reasons which were offered. He did not want a referendum because he thought — even with the authority of respectable opinion behind him — that he would lose. Indeed he could only have won a referendum by misleading the people about the nature of the Maastricht enterprise.

The markets knew that the rules for the convergence of the European economies could not be met. During the ratification process, the different countries were actually moving further apart. Those divergences destroyed any prospect of a single European currency, and in a long-drawn-out process they have destroyed the exchange-rate mechanism. There is now talk of reviving it, unchanged, but that would merely condemn France to a deeper depression.

These were the fundamental weaknesses of the treaty: it was anti-market and anti-democratic, and the markets and the people are stronger than the bureaucrats and the politicians.

Yet Maastricht also failed because it did not address any of the real problems of Europe.

The treaty did nothing to forestall the war in Bosnia. It did nothing to help the development, political or economic, of Russia and Eastern Europe. It did nothing to make Europe more competitive, either against the United States and Japan, or against

the developing countries of Asia. It did nothing to prevent the world recession spreading in the European Community. It did nothing to prevent European unemployment rising. It did nothing to reduce European costs or the burden of European regulation. It did nothing to make Europe less bureaucratic on the contrary it greatly increased the scope of bureaucratic interference. It did nothing to make the European systems more responsive to public opinion.

Maastricht was a monstrous folly because it turned its back on great and urgent issues to try to force the European nations to do something

politically unacceptable and economically impossible. What is so breathtaking is the combination of arrogance, irrelevance and folly of the men of Maastricht.

After so spectacular a failure, it always takes a long time for people to realise what has happened and start to plan carefully for the future. Nobody should be surprised that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing speaks as though the collapse of the ERM had never occurred, or that some of the Eurocrats argue that the lesson of Maastricht is that we were too half-hearted and need to proceed even more rapidly to a final stage of monetary union. Fortunately, unlike an air crash, the crash of a treaty leaves its passengers alive, though they walk about the smoking wreckage in an understandable state of shock, and some of them talk gibberish.

What Europe needs is a new analysis, a new cast of characters and a new policy. The analysis must go back to a basic acceptance of democracy. The sovereignty of Europe does not lie in Brussels, but in the people of Europe; the sovereignty of Germany lies in the German people, of France in the French, of Britain in the British. For some purposes, these people wish to co-operate; for other purposes they wish to remain inde-

pendent. Perhaps their children will want a single state; at present they do not. It is for the people to decide, and they are unlikely ever to want to build a Europe that is a non-elected bureaucratic empire on the failed Maastricht model.

This new analysis must also deal with Europe's comparative economic decline. Germany is probably still the most efficient of the larger European economies, but is not competitive with Japan in export trade, in technology or in prices. Germany is overloaded with taxation and welfare costs, and has an ageing population. The problem of competitiveness is central to Europe's future.

We also have to replace the men of Maastricht. Within a couple of years, it is certain that President Mitterrand and President Delors will be gone. John Major and Chancellor Kohl are among the walking wounded, but they have both inhaled the dragon's lethal breath. Europe needs a new generation of statesmen who understand the need for a mixture of independence and cooperation, who accept the authority of democracy. They will be people who have not been contaminated by Maastricht or the present Brussels regime. They exist in Britain, as they do in France and Germany. Maastricht is a wicked blunder we should not have ratified, and cannot afford to repeat.

William Rees-Mogg

## College capers

THE MASSED ranks of Oxford and Cambridge colleges are gathering to take on the chauvinist old guard of London's clubland. At stake is the future of the Oxford & Cambridge University Club, which is ballooning members on whether women should be allowed full membership.

As ballot papers drop this week on the doormats of almost 4,000 members, so too are letters piling the case for women's membership, from distinguished heads of colleges. But the pro-women lobby faces a formidable task: to persuade more than half of all paid up members to vote for female membership.

"The real anxiety is that it's probably going to be impossible to get enough people to vote," says Sir Patrick Nairne, a former master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, who has asked all college heads for help in the matter. "And if you don't vote, it counts for the other side."

Vice-chancellors of both universities have thrown their weight behind Nairne's cam-

paign. "I speak both personally and reflecting the views of central bodies of the university, such as the Senate," says Sir David Williams, vice-chancellor of Cambridge. Lord Rentfrew, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, who has written to all club members from his college, agrees: "If it's not mixed membership in the future, I could not advise any future graduate to join, nor would I be willing to nominate anyone."

Untimely death

SIR ANTHONY HOPKINS, the actor who put the carnival in Hannibal, has been considering the subject of death and, by way of a change, his own.

Sir Anthony tells readers of the latest issue of *The Oldie* that he hopes to make his final exit wide-awake on a sunny day at the age of 94. The ever-modest Welsh thespian suggests that his ashes should then be put to work in an egg-timer, because "I haven't done a stroke of work since I've been on the mortal coil."

Art of the name

HIS ELDER brother James, a government education minister, would surely approve of Lord Hugh Douglas-Hamilton's latest endeavour, putting on an art exhibition by painting

Tory Primitive School



## DIARY

ers from Ireland. For Lord Hugh has culled his select band of artists from a bleak outpost in the Atlantic nine miles north-west of Donegal — Tory Island.

The island has acquired a certain reputation for fostering a growing band of painters who specialise in naive art. The exhibition, at the Poldark Gallery in the noble lord's home town of Haddington in East Lothian, is to raise money for the homeless of Edinburgh. But would brother James approve of Lord Hugh's explanation of the island's name? "Tory means thief, or robber," he says. "It's the Irish word for dispossessed aristocrats who turned to crime."

● The slow passage of parliamentary business delayed more than the Maastricht treaty. Hugh Dykes, Conser-

vative MP for Harrow East, requested a Commons pass on May 10 for a parliamentary researcher due to start work for him a fortnight later. Arrive she duly did, but of the pass there was no sign. Until, that is, a few days ago when the *Serjeant at Arms' office* produced one — just in time for the recess.

Problem solved

THE diary's heart goes out to a new graduate who pleads eloquently for *The Times* to do him just the teeny-weeniest of favours. His problem, he writes, is simple.

Unlike many of his peers, he has secured himself "a decent position at a reputable establishment in the City". But only after a certain economy with the truth. "Unfortunately, during my interview I took it upon

myself to spin a small taradiddle by insinuating that I obtained a 2:2 in classics," he writes. "Like all true classicists, I only managed to obtain a third," he confesses.

His concern was that his employers might discover the said taradiddle when *The Times* published its annual lists of university degrees. Is there, he politely enquires, "any chance of my name being omitted from the list?"

If only he had read our leading articles a little more assiduously, he would have seen last Friday that our university results service is to come to an end because of the increase in institutions now awarding university degrees.

So relax, Mr X. As you rightly conclude sir, you remain our humble and obedient servant.



Acceptable faces of capital: Beatrice (left) and Celine

broadsheet, apart from the *Financial Times*, which relegated them to page three.

All well and dandy, but for the fact that the women are not currency dealers. In fact they're not dealers at all. What they do is provide a crucial link, shouting information from the outside world to dealers working on the Paris futures exchange. Nevertheless, they are enjoying their moment of fame.

"We got quite a shock when we came in for work — our workmates had already stuck various copies of the photo on the walls of the office," says Markham, who works for Oddo Frishman. "We had a good laugh though, and it does give you pleasure to see yourself as others do," she adds. "Now it's back to work — things are a bit calmer now, thankfully!"

هكذا في الاجل











# OBITUARIES

## MAJOR-GENERAL HAROLD WILLMOTT

Major-General Harold George Willmott, CBE, chief of staff of the South African Air Force after the second world war, died in Cape Town on July 5 aged 94. He was born in Malmesbury, South Africa, on August 26, 1899.

HAROLD WILLMOTT was one of the many South Africans of all races — Afrikaner, English, black, Asian and coloured — who volunteered for service in both world wars. At the age of 18 (in 1917), he left for England to join the Royal Flying Corps. He served in Egypt and Palestine as a second lieutenant. It was a matter of great pride to him in his later years to be able to wear the RFC tie.

After demobilisation and a very short spell in civilian life, he joined the fledgling South African Air Force when it was established in February, 1920. Willmott's father was an Anglican priest in Malmesbury when his son was born, but Willmott's childhood was spent in Clanwilliam, further north in the Cedarburg mountains. Because of the church connection, his parents were able to send their three sons to the diocesan college (Bishops) in Cape Town. The roll of honour at this school for both world wars bears testimony to the heavy casualties suffered by its old boys.

For Willmott, the 1920s and 1930s were spent in training and building up a force from scratch. In 1938 he attended a course at the Staff College at Camberley and in the following year returned to Britain to RAF Andover, a trip which was cut short by the threat of war in Europe. After much opposition, the South African government, led by Field Marshal J.C. Smuts, followed Britain into the war. From that moment his Air Force, although ill-prepared and with very few modern aircraft, was stretched to the limit to provide protection for shipping in the vital Cape sea lanes as well as the important Royal Navy base at Simonstown.

When the phoney war was over and Italy joined the fray, South Africans became directly involved in North Africa and Willmott spent most of the war years in Egypt and the Western Desert. During that time he visited bases in England and also went to Iceland. Towards the end of 1944 he went on a tour of inspection of South African forces in Italy

which were heavily engaged with the retreating Germans.

After the war he was made chief of Cape Command, with headquarters at Wynberg Camp in Cape Town, and when the royal family visited South Africa in 1947 he accompanied them north in the White Train. Later that year he was appointed military attaché to the South African High Commission in London. In 1951 Willmott returned to South Africa to become Air Chief of Staff until his retirement in 1954. He was immensely proud of the squadron of his country's Sabre jets, the Cheetahs, which went to Korea to fight alongside other UN troops and he made a trip of inspection to see them in action.

Willmott's name — and the fact that he was English-speaking — made him a victim of the Afrikaner nationalism which gripped the country after Dr Malan's victory in the 1948 election and he was not given the diplomatic appointments normally accorded to high military personnel when they retired.

He was, however, never a man to be defeated and he worked tirelessly for the British ex-Servicemen's League and the South African National War Memorial Health Foundation until in the late 1950s he became involved with Decca and was instrumental in introducing Decca Navigation over large areas of the South African coastline.

"Willie" Willmott, as he was affectionately called by all, was universally popular. He was equally at home in Air Force messes in South Africa and Britain (earning the additional appellation of "Whisky" Willie). Until well into his eighties he came regularly to the Farnborough air shows and renewed acquaintance with his many friends. His enthusiasm for aviation was unbounded and he was convinced of the benefits of a career in the Air Force. When he had the opportunity to go to Cape Kennedy to watch the launch of Apollo 13 he grasped it with both hands.

In 1930, he married the daughter of a Cape fruit farmer, Alison Fraser, a tennis player of high standard who was chosen to represent South Africa against the English teams who arrived annually. The governor-general of the time, the Earl of Athlone, always asked her to partner him at Government House parties. She survives her husband. They had no children.



Harold Willmott and a friend at Maidenhead

## MURIEL PEMBERTON

Muriel Pemberton, painter and pioneer of fashion studies at art colleges, died at her home near Hastings on July 30 aged 83. She was born in Tunstall, Staffordshire, on September 8, 1909.

IF ANYONE had accused Muriel Pemberton of being the mother of British fashion design studies, she might well have replied, with Mae West, "Mother? I was never anybody's mother!" And, indeed, to her students and colleagues she was always much more like Auntie Mame, the sort of mad, unpredictable, immensely sympathetic figure who breezes in every now and then, unerringly isolates the distinctive quality of each youngster and finds the best way to make the most of it.

Even her dress sense was a little like that of those famed aunts of Patrick Dennis and Graham Greene. She decided early on that she had neither the figure nor the natural elegance to rival the fashion plates she saw all round her. So she turned herself instead into a whirlwind of dirndls and tartans, brightly coloured scarves and wildly inventive costume jewellery. To her face, in school, she was always "Miss Pemberton" but behind her back she was most often "Polly," not only because of a slightly beaky profile but also because she fitted around rather than a brilliantly tropical bird might flash from tree to tree.

For all that, the flirty and good humour concealed a highly organised mind and a brilliantly intuitive grasp of human personality and potential. She might have seemed to exercise little formal discipline, but in the St Martin's School fashion design department she ran a very tight ship. Any student who interested her or seemed to have talent, however cunningly disguised, immediately got all the individual attention he or she needed.

This one might be painfully shy and tentative, in need of drawing out; that one might be bumptious, in need of slapping down. This one might be hopeless at drawing, but an absolute genius at draping fabric over a model. That one might never make a designer but be splendidly gifted at depicting or interpreting the designs of others. To each according to his need was Pemberton's rule of life.

The results of her teaching are self-evident in the careers of such designers as Bill Gibb and Bruce Oldfield, of Bjorn Lanberg, chief designer of the London House of Dior, and Bernard Neill, professor of textiles at the Royal College of Art, of Ronald Wilson the ballet designer and Anne Boyd, for many years fashion editor of *The Observer*. But probably even more important was the pattern of fashion teaching she created, and even the idea of teaching it within an art school at all. By the end of the 1930s people were coming from all over the world to see exactly how it was done at St Martin's, and then going off to do likewise back home.

The way she arrived at this point was typical. When at the Royal College herself, studying painting, she decided that there was very little professional future in it (though she remained passionate about her painting throughout her life), determined that she wanted to study fashion which no one then did — and marched into the office of the Professor of Design, Ernest Tristram (best known as the foremost authority on medieval English wall paintings) demanding to be let do it. He received the onslaught manfully, and told her that, if she could put together for herself a curriculum which would satisfy him, she would then be permitted to follow it.

This she did by proposing a combination of direct contact, sketching and analysing with an actual couturier, learning the basic skills of cutting and sewing with a professional, and supplementing this with academic studies of the history of fashion and design at museums like the Victoria and Albert. This was accepted, she followed her programme all by herself, and in 1931 was granted the first ever Diploma in Fashion at the Royal College of Art.

She often wondered afterwards where she had found the sheer gall to push all this through at the age of 20. Probably her



Muriel Pemberton and, right, her portrait of Bill Gibb

background had something to do with it. She came of an artistic, if erratic, family in the Potteries: her father was a local photographer and early inventor of a one-camera stereoscopic process as well as a talented amateur painter. Her mother was an original designer of artistic (and in bad times) very economical clothes for her children, made of all sorts of bizarre materials and exquisitely embroidered.

Pemberton and her brothers and sisters used to stage their own plays in the back garden, dressed and set by their mother and themselves, and no one seemed surprised when Pemberton, on impulse, went in for an entrance examination to Burslem Art School at the age of 14 and was given a three-year scholarship, making her the school's youngest entrant. She went on to win various national prizes, as well as local ones, and won a coveted scholarship to the Royal College of Art at the age of 18. She had good reason to be confident.

After leaving the RCA with her diploma she started teaching at the St Martin's School of Art two days a week, supplementing her earnings by teaching at the Katinka School of Cutting in Knightsbridge, and by drawing fashions for magazines and advertisements. Her teaching at the St Martin's grew and attracted more and more pupils. At first it was within the graphics department, but very shortly it burst forth to become a department in its own right.

And there, throughout the 1930s, Pemberton ran and developed the department as well as remaining a prolific artist herself (mainly in water colour) exhibiting regularly at the Royal Academy and designing cards for Fortnum's, fabrics for Liberty and stage costumes for C.B. Cochran. She also met at the St Martin's John Hadley Rowe, head of the graphics department, whom she married in 1941.

During the second world war the school was evacuated to Cambridge after which Pemberton entered her grandest period. Not only was she covering fashion regularly for the *News Chronicle*, including being one of the first visual correspondents to break the news of D-Day, but she was running the fashion department completely as she wanted to, attracting the best students



and turning out the best designers and illustrators.

She encouraged students to take note of abstract art (she was painting abstractions herself at this point) and to explore colour combination in a completely abstract way. She also made them sketch fashion directly in water colour washes, without preliminary line drawing, to capture the movement and immediacy. Her work was internationally recognised for its innovative qualities.

When she retired in 1975, the year of her husband's death, only someone who did not know Pemberton very well would have expected her to settle down and cultivate her garden. (Even though the garden of her home near Hastings was one of her major delights.) Immediately she found herself teaching three days a week in Brighton and Hastings and painting more than ever. Honours came. She became a fellow of the Royal Watercolour Society and in 1984 was made a senior fellow of the Royal College of Art. Earlier this year she had a large-scale retrospective at the London gallery of Chris Beetles, coinciding with the publication of a first biography, and at its opening in June, though somewhat less mobile as a result of a mild stroke, was as lively and entertaining, as confident and crochety as ever.

## PROFESSOR W. W. ROBSON

Professor William Wallace Robson, scholar and critic, died in Edinburgh on July 31 aged 70. He was born in Plymouth on June 20, 1923.



WALLACE ROBSON was one of the finest critics of his generation. He founded no schools and did not encourage passionate discipleship but — through his strenuous intelligence, teaching and writing — stimulated students and colleagues for over half a century.

William Wallace Robson attended Leeds Modern School before going up as a scholar to New College, Oxford, in 1941. He read English under the guidance of Lord David Cecil, for whom he retained a continuing affection, editing a volume of essays and poems in his honour in 1970. On graduating in 1944 with first-class honours Robson was appointed to an assistant lectureship at King's College, London. He returned to Oxford in 1946 as a lecturer and, from 1948, as a tutorial fellow in English at Lincoln College.

Nowhere more at home than in Oxford, never happier than as a college tutor, Robson was a widely admired yet strongly independent figure within the English faculty. Recognising more swiftly than many of his colleagues the importance of new developments then overtaking the discipline in Cambridge and elsewhere, he negotiated the celebrated annual visits of F.R. Leavis to the Oxford Critical Society, of which he was president for many years. Through his personal contacts he also introduced undergraduates to a range of critical ideas not in wide currency in Oxford at that time.

In the early 1950s he helped F.W. Bateson to found the Oxford journal, *Essays in Criticism*, which sought to combine the critical boldness of Leavis's *Scrutiny* with the rigour of traditional Oxford scholarship and the lucid, at times irreverent, style of the new writing of the day (John Wain, Kingsley Amis and Philip Larkin being all associated with the journal in its earliest period). Later he strengthened his links with Cambridge English via *The Cambridge Quarterly*, of which he was a founding editor, and continued to encourage good criticism nearer to home through his association with *The Oxford Review*.

Typical in the late 1960s as successor to Lord David Cecil as Goldsmith's Professor of English Literature in Oxford, Robson moved instead in 1970 to a Chair at the University of Sussex. Two years later he was appointed to the Maugham Chair of English Literature at the University of Edinburgh, remaining there until his retirement in 1990.

Though scarcely designed by nature as an academic administrator, Robson won the loyalty and affection of his department throughout the period of his chairmanship, often using to superb advantage the laconic phrase and telling judgment that he had so perfected in his critical writing.

His health deteriorated sharply in the years preceding and following his retirement:

but he retained to the last a keen interest in the work of friends and former colleagues both at home and abroad. Visiting appointments had taken him at different stages of his career to Southern California, to Adelaide, to Delaware, to Smith College and, in the early 1980s, back to New College, Oxford, and to All Souls. In his final weeks he was busy catching up with the work of Australian writers he had first encountered during his visit to the Anopodes nearly forty years earlier.

Wallace Robson's friends and former pupils will remember him seated placidly within the benign chaos of his study, books heaped tumultuously about his armchair and protruding at various angles from the shelves. He read widely and voraciously, yet with sharp discrimination. He could map a big field — as in his *Modern English Literature* (1970) and *Prologue to English Literature* (1986) — and, with the same directness, ponder a local problem, as he did memorably and repeatedly throughout his *Critical Essays* (1966).

He could balance severity and generosity with an almost Johnsonian skill. "Empson is paying Milton the highest compliment he can, when he tries to make Milton as clever as himself," wrote Robson in a review of William Empson's study, *Milton's God* — adding "But Empson's own work, in verse and prose, is a more convincing demonstration that it is possible for a mind to be subtle and devious, yet kind and honest." The humane swerve of this judgment is characteristic.

Robson's powerful dissection of the failings of C.S. Lewis — whom he characterised as sharing with W.H. Auden "a wish to be reborn as Beatrice Potter in some other phase of the moon" — needs likewise to be read against his subsequent and more yielding account of Lewis's later work. "In both the old and modern senses of the word," wrote Robson, "he was a truly magnanimous man." It is not a bad phrase by which to remember Wallace Robson himself.

He worked hard in his final months, completing his volume of *Critical Enquiries* (published this year by Athlone Press), and finishing his *Oxford History of English Literature, 1890-1950*, and his edition of *The Oxford Book of Edwardian Verse*, as well as a number of Sherlock Holmes and Father Brown volumes which will appear in the World's Classics series.

He is survived by his wife Anne and two sons.

## ALI AGHASSI

Ali Aghassi, former United Nations diplomat, died in San Diego, California, on July 19 aged 82. He was born in Khoy, Iran.

ALI AGHASSI served in the late 1950s and early 1960s as the personal representative of the UN secretary-general. For a time, he was nominally in command of all UN and United States forces in Korea.

An immigrant to America from Iran, Aghassi arrived when he was 18 and worked first as a bus boy. After obtaining his bachelor's degrees in agronomy and petroleum economics at Colorado State College and at the University of North Carolina, he became a PhD candidate in international law and relations at the University of Chicago, specialising in Islamic civilisation.

During the second world war he served with the US Office of War Information and afterwards joined the newly formed United Nations in the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

In the UN secretariat, Aghassi, who spoke five languages, served on the Kashmir Commission that halted the war between India and Pakistan in 1948 and as the assistant director of the UN

Commission in Zambia when it became independent in 1964. He also directed the efforts of the UN Industrial Development Organisation in Pakistan in 1970 retiring five years later.

In his spare time Aghassi was a prize-winning photographer and accomplished flautist. He is survived by his wife, Shahrbanou, three sons and a daughter.

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### IRISH IMMIGRATION

FACTS AND FEARS IN LIVERPOOL

A situation has developed in South-West Lancashire which is of more than local interest. Since the Irish famine in the forties of last century there has been an almost continuous stream of migration into this district, especially from the South. The Irish peasant marries comparatively late in life. But his family is usually a large one and the number of births in the island has steadily exceeded the number of deaths. In Southern Ireland there have hitherto been few industries to absorb those who can find no employment on the land. These have therefore been forced to seek a livelihood outside their country. So they flow into this country with undiminished hope of employment, though casual and unskilled labour is here no longer in demand. In the Liverpool and Bootle area there are still 91,000 unemployed.

A special calculation was made of the number of persons entering the Port of Liverpool from all parts of Ireland during the years 1927-29, excluding those who were going abroad via Liverpool. The figures were supplied by the Irish Government depart-

### ON THIS DAY

August 5 1936

The situation had its origins in the Great Famine of 1845-49 which drove thousands of starving and destitute Irish peasants to emigrate. Those who could not afford the passage to the New World crossed to Britain, Liverpool in particular; in two days in February 1847 more than 3,000 landed there.

ment and the shipping companies concerned. The annual average for these three years was estimated at 6,000, of which 5,200 came from the Irish Free State. It is not possible to say how many of these passed on to other parts of England and Wales, but it has been calculated that a large proportion stayed in Liverpool, where it is claimed that the Irish element already amounts to not much less than 200,000 — nearly a quarter of the total population of that city. Many of them are penniless when they arrive and must depend

on charity till they can find work and so qualify for insurance benefit, and then for public assistance.

In 1931 the Society of St Vincent de Paul issued circulars to their Irish branches urging that no more seekers for work be sent to Liverpool, but without effect. In course of time they are supplied with subsidized houses, education, hospital treatment and other public services. It has been truly said that Ireland has discovered how to make England pay for its poor. An analysis has been made of the total amount of public assistance distributed in Liverpool during three recent years. It was found that a yearly average of 87 per cent was spent on people of Irish extraction, some of whom were born in Liverpool, while others were of recent arrival. This question is often asked why migrants who became chargeable to public funds should not be returned to their own countries. The answer is that our agreement with the Dominions in regard to migration are all unilateral. They can send back immigrants from Great Britain who cannot support themselves, but this country cannot do likewise. It may be that this generous policy in the long run is good for the Empire. But it is seldom realized that Liverpool and Glasgow are paying a heavy price for it.

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# Italians step up security

Richard Bowden-Doyle, marketing director of Lunn Poly, Britain's biggest travel agency chain, said that since July, bookings abroad were about 10 per cent up on the same period last year, which has

**All at sea: Torquay fears that even visitors who have shown dedication in the face of indifferent weather may consider going abroad next year**

Keith Waller, marketing director of the tour operator Enterprise, said that after a last-minute rush, twice as many families with small children were going abroad as

The trend is worrying for many in Britain's domestic tourist industry, which is struggling to come out of a recession during which hundreds of hotels and tourist

sites and the bed-and-breakfasts that are losing their trade because of the weather. Bad weather means that those who have come here regardless, sometimes leave earlier

weather could affect West Country resorts next year, too. "People will be leaving early after having a week or two of rain, and they are the ones who will not return," he said. "Visitors who stay at the same

The London Weather Centre offers little hope for the immediate future. "The changeable pattern looks like continuing for some time," a forecaster said.



for all European Community citizens does not have the owner's

"It was easy to spoil such an error with an old passport but to do so now, the back page has to be reopened and the details checked in a much more complicated way. It is essential that travellers ensure that they have the correct passport."

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of the 30 travel agents questioned said they disposed of excess brochures in council bins or skips.

☐ SEVEN nights accompanied walking in the Wicklow Mountains in Ireland, from September 4, costs £415 a person with Waymark Holidays (0753 516477). Various routes, including one along the Wicklow Way, are offered. The price

□ HAYES and Jarvis Travel (081-748 5050) has packages to Kenya with seven nights half-board for £449 staying at the Shelly Beach Hotel in

☐ AIRTOURS' (0235 865151) winter-sun brochure offers prices starting from £99 for a week's self-catering in the Algarve, Cyprus or Malia.

...for any inconvenience the new security measures impose on people. In fact, they are no more than what became commonplace during the Gulf war or what the British are used to suffering at home."

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# Tumbling air fares put squeeze on bucket shops

With prices at a ten-year low, passengers are being encouraged to shun under-the-counter tickets

Scheduled air fares — especially across the Atlantic — are at their lowest in real terms for ten years, making "bucket shop" tickets often unnecessary, according to associations representing the travel industry.

Airlines and high street travel agents are all selling economy class tickets at rock bottom prices, undercutting "consolidators" who dominated the cut-price air ticket market in the 1980s.

"Airlines fares are low because the airlines are hurting. I have never known them so low in ten years," says Guy Novik, chief executive of USAirways, which is a member of Abta, an international body recognised and fully protected against failure. It specialises in flights to America.

Mr Novik says: "Normally, July and August prices are sacrosanct even if airlines get canned for the

rest of the year. Consolidators are used to making decent mark-ups at this time but now seats are being dumped. The punters have never had a better time."

The entry of retail chains such as Lunn Poly and Thomas Cook into the air ticket market have hurt the consolidators. The chains buy large numbers of tickets direct from the airlines, Mr Novik says.

Many passengers are still, however, likely to hear of "Harry's" bucket shop, which claims it cannot be beaten on price. When the transaction works, nearly everybody is happy. The airline fills an otherwise empty seat, "Harry" earns his mark-up and the customer gets a bargain.

There are hundreds of "Harrys" up and down the country who

have access to cheap tickets but who are not members of a trade body and therefore not protected against failure. They also have no legal responsibility and can leave their customers out of pocket.

The whole system is, in fact, technically illegal. Under the 1985 Aviation Act, airlines have to file all fares for scheduled international flights with the Civil Aviation Authority. Faced with half-empty planes, however, many appoint middle-men as consolidators to sell off unsold seats at unapproved prices within 30 days of travel. The CAA knows what is happening but, given the government's commitment to deregulation and competition, it has no incentive to police the law.

"Bucket shops" fares are not filed

with us and if airlines sell below approved fares, that is an arrangement the airlines make with retailers. We are not going to stand in the way of people getting a good deal," the CAA says.

The airlines usually ask only that they receive an agreed minimum fare from the consolidators. Airlines will not disclose who their consolidators are and, more importantly, will often not ask who they are selling to.

That is where problems may arise. For there will probably be no written contracts because, ultimately, there can be no contract when the system itself is illegal.

When "Harry", who is not a member of Abta, goes broke, the customer will not receive a refund unless a ticket has been issued or

there has been proof of payment. If Harry was going bust, it is unlikely, however, he would even have paid the airline.

A BA spokesman could only confirm that the airline would honour tickets that had been issued or where there was proof of payment. If, however, the ticket had been bought from an Abta or Iata agent, the money paid would have been protected by the agent until a ticket had been issued — when a contract would exist with the airline.

The police, trading standard officers, Abta and Iata, the airline association, offer the same advice to travellers: buy direct from an airline for a scheduled flight or from an Abta/Iata agent. Abta says: "There is no point in tak-

ing a risk when you don't have to."

Carthay Pacific Airways is turning to the railways to provide domestic feeder services for its international flights from European cities to Hong Kong. John Young writes, "Rail-fly" arrangements are already in operation in Germany and France, and the airline hopes shortly to conclude formal marketing arrangements with Deutsches Bundesbahn and SNCF.

The move has been prompted by its inability to find a European partner that does not also compete with it on international flights. Airlines such as Lufthansa and Swissair have an effective monopoly in the provision of domestic flights to link up with their international services to and from Frankfurt and Zurich, says Gra-

ham Carder, Cathay's marketing and sales manager for Europe.

In Britain, the position is more flexible because of greater domestic competition, and the promised new rail link to Heathrow, together with improved services to and from Gatwick and Manchester, which should offer travellers still more choice.

Mr Carder admits that there is resistance from passengers on long-haul flights to beginning and ending their journeys by rail. "But in the longer term you do not have to be clairvoyant to see that with new high speed trains and shorter journey times the railways will play a bigger part," he says. The day when long-distance passengers check in for flights at railway stations may be nearer than we think.

STEVE KEENAN

## Dying for a drink?

Tap water quality in resorts is under scrutiny, writes Marianne Curphey

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is to compile its first report on the quantity and quality of water — for drinking and bathing — in European holiday resorts. At present, visitors to much of Europe and North Africa have no way of finding out whether the water at their resort is officially safe to drink.

The move follows growing worries that some developing tourist areas lack adequate supplies of drinkable tap water and that pollution in some seas can damage health.

This week a *Holiday Which?* survey found that five Italian beaches it tested were highly polluted by illegal sewage. A popular beach in Crete was also contaminated. Spain's beaches were cleanest.

The magazine says that checks required by the European Commission are "suspect" because governments compile the results and many "bend the rules".

The WHO acted after it discovered that in parts of Spain tap water tastes so bad that it is almost impossible to drink, and in other parts of the region it may prove a long-term hazard. In much of Algeria, for example, the nitrate levels in the water are worryingly high.

Although the European Commission publishes results of its bathing-water surveys, information on drinking-water quality across Europe will not be available until 1996, when governments will have to publish details. The WHO found that some eastern Mediterranean regions — the Black Sea, for example — had water that was drinkable but unavailable.

The WHO's "Recreational Guidelines" will be used to evaluate the potential of beaches and resorts, and highlight areas where tourism development may cause serious damage.

Areas will be tested not only for the water's bacterial content, but also for sanitary facilities, the risk factors for sunbathing, the organisation of waste and garbage facilities, food outlets and the quality of a region as a resort: is the beach sandy and gently sloping or is it steep and covered in stones and spiny sea urchins? Fresh and sea water will be examined for visible matter, oil, silt, colour and odour.

Authorities and owners of beaches should be put under an obligation to inform bathers about the safety and cleanliness of beaches, the WHO says. Dr Bent Fenger, water and waste scientist at the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, in Rome, said: "It will be a very comprehensive survey, and is necessary because there have never been relevant statistics

for planners, holidaymakers and governments.

"The WHO does not have statutory powers to enforce improvements in areas of low water quality or sanitation, but we hope our recommendations will be taken up."

An Economic Intelligence Unit report predicts that water supply will become the single most important environmental issue for Mediterranean countries, particularly their coasts, over the next decade. The unit says: "Tourism brings with it strong competition for fresh water, already often restricted in some of the southern states, such as Cyprus and Malta."

WHO's report, to be published in time for the summer season next year, assesses the health risk at sites for people who come into contact with seawater and freshwater for longer periods than bathers, including surfers, scuba divers, windsurfers, water-skiers, canoeists and anglers.

Meanwhile, a project has started to limit the damage to marine life from sewage and pollution at coastal resorts. One of the most serious problems is in the Italian Adriatic, where algal blooms have made it physically impossible to enter the water because their growth is so thick.

A team consisting of experts from the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the European Community established a programme in 1990 to limit environmental damage by research.

Many of the projects on the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme are closely related to tourism development, and involve schemes to recycle water and improve the quality of both fresh and sea water.

David Churchill reports on how the Midwest floods have hit the tourist industry



Have suitcase will travel: a man wades through a flooded field, usually used for Girl Guide camps, in Missouri. No litter, says the sign

Tour operators and travel agents next month travel to Detroit, Michigan, for a worldwide marketing conference to promote the tourism potential of the Great Lakes — ironically at the same time getting a view of the impact of America's new "sixth" great lake, the Midwest flooding that has left many dead or homeless and hit both business and tourism.

For the Great Lakes the floods could not have come at a worse time. Much of the worst of the flooding has hit the area just south of the lakes and well within the potential international tourism catchment area it hoped to develop.

Paula Hunt-Robinson, the marketing director for the consortium of Great Lake states seeking to boost tourist arrivals, this week put a brave face on the disaster.

"As far as we're concerned, it's business as usual here," she says. "Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin are the Great Lakes states most affected by the floods, but even there tourism has not suffered badly."

Yet nightly television images show worldwide of people struggling to survive down the Firth of Forth, and some beaches are speckled, a reminder of the old coal industry. Now, Kirkcaldy is looking for better times ahead.

One of Scotland's oldest burghs, once renowned for its linoleum and, more recently, the exploits of last year's Scottish first division football champions, Raith Rovers, Kirkcaldy town lies less than an hour's drive from Edinburgh across the Forth Bridge.

Kirkcaldy district stretches along the coast southwest to Kinghorn and Burntisland and northeast to Buchhaven, Methil and Leven.

Inland, Balmuir House at Markinch, Glenrothes, is set in 416 acres of well-manicured grounds and where a four-poster suite costs £225 per night.

Further north, is Auchtermuchty, the fictional home of television's *Dr Finlay*. Filming starts again in "Tamochubra" later this year.

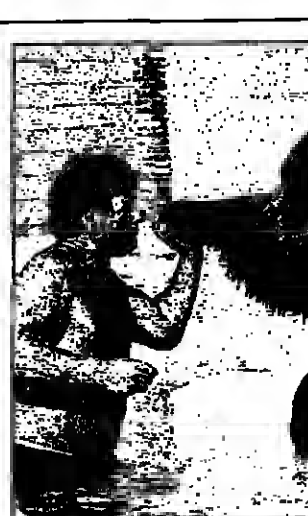
The Scottish Deer Centre, near Cupar, and the military on the Silverburn Estate,

## Shucks, even Mark Twain is laid up

The floods have taken its toll on travellers who would have been visiting the area. Cancellations are not a major tourist destination for Britons, so there are no problems with bookings," says John Standley, the marketing director of the specialist American operator Jetsave. "But obviously we are advising our clients to avoid the areas affected by the floods."

North of St Louis at Mark Twain's boyhood town of Hannibal, Missouri, the Mississippi riverboat bearing his name is beached and the town empty of tourists. Marjorie Beenders, Missouri's tourism director, blames the adverse media coverage for a drop in visitors, who normally bring the state some \$7.8 billion a year in revenue.

British tour operators report that the floods have had little impact on most travellers' holiday plans. "The areas affected are not a major tourist destination for Britons, so there are no problems with bookings," says John Standley, the marketing director of the specialist American operator Jetsave. "But obviously we are advising our clients to avoid the areas affected by the floods."



Acting up: Hercules and the Robins, his adoptive "parents"

outside Leven, which features Shetland ponies and Vietnamese pot-belly pigs, provide entertainment for the children. Sporting pursuits in the region include Robin Shedd's clay pigeon shooting complex at Cluny, near Kirkcaldy, which is supplemented by quad bike and pilot off-road racing.

AND, of course, there is the golf. Parachute into the Kingdom of Fife and you are likely to land on a fairway, with the northeast pocket of St Andrews the jewel in the crown, even though its British Golf Museum resembles Lenin's tomb. The world-renowned Old Course heads the five links of St Andrews. Golfers

hoping to play there have to put their names forward for the daily ballot. The successful then have to pay a £40 green fee. Even Sean Connery had to trust to luck on a recent trip.

Away from the greens, St Andrews wallows in its heritage with its cathedral, castle ruins and the third oldest university in Britain.

The Sea Life Centre and East Neuk fishing villages of Crail and Anstruther highlight the area's strong maritime roots. Pat Reilly's fresh crab and lobster in Crail; the Scottish Fisheries Museum and old North Carr lighthouse in Anstruther are further examples of Fife's attractions.

RUSSELL KEMPSON

## Opera at Longleat

FOR the second year running the grounds of Longleat House, in Wiltshire, have been the setting for a series of open-air classical music concerts, *Marianne Curphey* writes.

The new Marquess of Bath, who inherited the estate last year on the death of his father, is developing the business side of the stately home, and has plans for more concerts and a 600-villa development by Centre Parks.

He now runs both the house and the safari park — previously the two operations were separate — on the 9,300 acre estate which attracts 500,000 tourists every year.

His land agent, Tim Moore, said: "Money from visitors to the house covers the cost of upkeep, but does not pay for major repair work necessary every 20 to 30 years. The summer concerts are a small but growing part of the business and Lord Bath is very well aware of how such ventures can be developed."

On August 14, Lord Bath will be hosting an opera gala for up to 3,000 people. They will hear the Anvil Chorus, Nesso Dornia and excerpts from the *Barber of Seville*. The evening will round off with a fireworks display.

The attractions are endless, but tickets are not!!

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### TRAVELOGGS

#### Down to basics

NUDITY patrols have started at one of Europe's biggest tourist colonies — to ensure that people take off their clothes. "Strip off or clear off," non-conformists are being told at Cap d'Aude, near Montpellier, in France, where up to 20,000 nudists occupy a quartier naturiste by the sea.

Genuine nudists have been affronted by clothed people taking advantage of the beach road passing through the colony, paying £1.20 a day if they are on foot or £5 per car load. Anyone insisting on wearing even a bathing costume now risks being asked to strip off.

#### Not so lonely

LONELY Planet, the guidebook publisher that launched thousands of backpackers on the world, celebrates its 20th anniversary this year with a foray into Europe.

The company (081-742 3161) has sold 30,000 copies of its guide to Western Europe since its release six months ago. It has also launched seven city guides, designed to shed its hippy image, aimed at the holidaymaker and business traveller.

#### Really wild

ONE of the world's biggest wild flower shows, Flora '93, is being staged in Cape Town, South Africa, on September 10-15. The exhibition takes place only every five years. South African Tourism Board (081-944 6646).

Travel News is edited by Harvey Elliott.

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## NEWS

## Serbs claim conquest of mountain

Serb forces defied the threat of a Nato bombardment and advanced on a vital mountain to the southeast of Sarajevo. The Bosnian Serb commander suggested that all of Mount Igman was under his control.

President Izetbegovic, who has boycotted the Geneva talks for three days, plans to see the UN mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg today. Pages 1, 9

## Mental patients will be closely watched

Tighter controls over the release of patients from mental hospitals are to be announced following a series of random killings and attacks by patients with schizophrenia. There will be better supervision and tracking of patients and the appointment of a key worker to ensure patients turn up for treatment and take their drugs. Page 1

## Cancer risk

Cancer patients treated in the north are suffering worse side effects than patients in the south because consultants are giving them higher doses of radiotherapy over a shorter period to save resources. Page 1

## Graduate debt

Bailiffs have been called in for the first time to recover student loans from graduates. Page 2

## Enquiry rejected

The government again rejected demands for a full public enquiry into the death of Joy Gardner, the Jamaican woman who collapsed while being served with a deportation order, to the undisguised anger of Afro-Caribbean community leaders. Page 3

## Fatal obsession

A car salesman who became obsessed with a customer and murdered her when she rejected him was jailed for at least 20 years. Winston Goulbourne, 25, tampered with Gillian Bennett's car in order to see her. Page 3

## Reclusive Delors

The ERM crisis has turned Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, into a recluse who is all but inaudible among European leaders. Page 8

## Seaside damage

Weston-super-Mare has taken stock of a study of the architectural ravages of the past 30 years — and does not like what has happened. Page 5

## Quantock staghounds at bay

The future of the Quantock Staghounds, one of only three red deer hunts in Britain, is under threat after Somerset County Council voted to ban hunting with hounds on a vital 140-acre strip of land. Anti-hunt protesters outside the Shire Hall in Taunton cheered when it was announced that the motion had been carried by 28 votes to 22. Page 4

## On the run

About 25 inmates a month abscond from an open jail in Lancashire. Many make visits to secret locations to pick up smuggled goods. Page 6

## Garage tricksters

Motorists are losing hundreds of millions of pounds a year to shoddy garages. Which? reveals that garages are allowing cars that could be "seriously unsafe" to pass the MOT test. Page 7

## Yeltsin defiant

President Yeltsin denied rumours that his health was failing and pledged that his reforms would continue despite the uncertainty sown by the central bank's currency reform. Page 9

## Brutal message

Khmer Rouge guerrillas have launched brutal attacks with the apparent aim of killing and injuring Cambodians to drive home the message that they must have a government role. Page 11

## Decisive vote

On the eve of two cliffhanger votes in Congress on President Clinton's \$496 billion package to reduce the deficit, Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona became America's most pampered and powerful politician. Page 10

## Brothel admission

Japan admitted for the first time that the imperial army forced women to serve in "comfort stations" — military brothels — during the 1930s and 1940s. Page 11



Wedding party: 30,000 ultra-orthodox Jews celebrated "the wedding of the century" in Jerusalem when the son of their leader, Belzer Rabbi Yisrael Dov Rokeach, married a seminary student. The couple had met only once before — at their engagement celebration

**Society marriage:** Two of Britain's top ten building societies, the Leeds Permanent and National and Provincial, are set to merge creating the third largest society after the Halifax and Nationwide. Page 21

**Lloyd's shake-up:** The number of syndicates on the Lloyd's insurance market is expected to plummet by up to one third next year putting further strain on the financially troubled market. Page 21

**Markets:** The FT-SE 100 Index slipped 3.7 to close at 2941.3 ending a run of nine consecutive gains. The pound's index slipped from 81.8 to 81.7, falling from \$1.5045 to \$1.5013 but rising from DM2.5647 to DM2.5702. Page 24

**Crickets:** Michael Atherton's first job as England captain will be to decide whether Alec Stewart or Jack Russell will keep wicket in the fifth Test. Russell was added to the Test party when Stewart reported renewed pain from the ribs he injured in a fall. Page 40

**Swimming:** Robert Morgan, of Wales, failed to take the gold medal in the highboard event at the European championships at Sheffield by only 0.03 points. Page 35

**Yachting:** The Royal Ocean Racing Club is to attempt to revive interest in offshore racing by introducing the Mumm 36 as one of three yachts to be raced by each team at the Admiral's Cup. Page 40

**Movability property:** Unlike the real mother faced by Solomon, the biological parents of Jessica De-Boer have no qualms about damage. Kate Muir on the rights of American children. Page 12

**Walking the dog:** "The benefits of nothing more showy than a good brisk walk in the afternoon persist into the following day." Dr Thomas Stutzard on exercise. Page 13

**Centre stage in New York:** Following in the legendary Joe Papp's footsteps is not easy: his successor as boss of the New York Public Theater lasted just 20 months. Now, George C. Wolfe has promised to revitalise an ailing institution. Page 31

**Talking cats and mice:** Blasphemy! Tom and Jerry talk in a new film of their knockabout antics. And they sing! The other big new movie is scarcely more sophisticated: *Teenage Ninja Turtles III*. Page 29

**Stunning debut:** Yakov Kreizberg, has made an electrifying first appearance at the Proms. Hilary Finch sees "a young man at the height of his powers". Page 30

**Holiday forecast:** The wet summer has pleased the travel agents and tour operators who are sending record numbers abroad, but has brought gloom to traditional British seaside resorts. Page 18

## THE TIMES TOMORROW

## Powell and the power of words

Valerie Grove interviews the persuasive and lucid Enoch Powell, recently voted the most well-spoken man in Britain, about words.

## Travelling hopefully

The season's most popular question is asked just as the car turns out of the drive. Kevin Eason reflects on the plaintive: "Are we nearly there yet?"

## Motown? Are they still here?

Polygram has bought one of the world's most famous record labels. But does "Motown" mean just nostalgic memories?



The Queen Mother was greeted by 1,000 well-wishers outside Clarence House when she acknowledged their congratulations on her 93rd birthday. Pages 1, 3

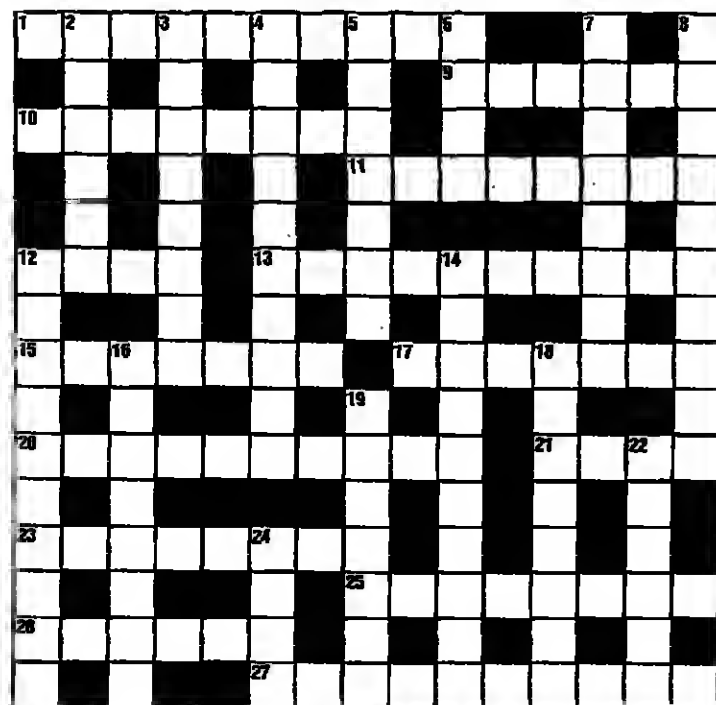


Pat Robertson, the American evangelist, whose *Family Channel* promises clean fun when it begins via the Astra satellite next month. Page 6



Morihiro Hosokawa, successor of feudal lords, will be Japan's prime minister at the head of a coalition that has beaten the Liberal Democrats. Page 11

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,301



- ACROSS**
- Hyorari! Grub's been cooked — but by a poor hand (10).
  - A novel with a new beginning (6).
  - It's taken for granted child's legitimacy (8).
  - Possibility of help or rescue is dubious (8).
  - Poor, unmannered fellow, so they say (4).
  - Near defeat, rest hope on redeployment (2,3,5).
  - Being just a good man in love (7).
  - Spymaster introduces spy to a battle (7).
  - A foolish person with no income, poor pa ends quizzing (10).
  - Kiss a lot (4).
- DOWN**
- Herbert gets shattered without a rest (8).
  - Couple permitted one piece of jewellery (8).
  - Bacon was less circumspect (6).
  - Meddle with crazy goobers (6-4).
  - A jolly girl in the navy (6).
  - A good shot? Humbug! (5-3).
  - Pop band found wanting 'An all-time low' (4-6).
  - Henry's wanting to look for girl in story... (7).
  - Henry's an artist (4).
  - Reptile digging quietly into the ground (8).
  - Not, so to speak, a leg of mutton (10).
  - Tapsters are in prison (6,4).
  - Get a sea expert in trouble (10).
  - One informer is without a name, another gives nothing away. What's the (8).
  - Celestial fire embraced by eastern soldier (8).
  - The royal family's food and drink (7).
  - Powerful business man (6).
  - Island is bust (4).

## Solution to Puzzle No 19,300

SINGLE ROOM KEYS  
E A O R I A  
R A O I N E F R A Y  
H R O V A C A W  
L I B E P O T H U N T E R  
D N T O E R I I  
E S S H E L L E L I C I T  
R E Y C  
A S S I O N G I N G H I N  
I M O S A G O S  
L A I R S H I P T U B A  
M K S A L O R S  
E X A M G R E A T I N E E  
N R E I G M T  
T W I G C R A I N K I S H I A I F T

Concise Crossword, page 40

## TIMES WEATHERCAST

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0881 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
West, Surrey, Sussex	702
South, Surrey, Sussex	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wilt, Glouce, Avon, Some	705
Bedford, Bucks, Oxon	706
Bedford, Herts & Essex	707
North, Suffolk, Cambs	708
West Mid & Sh. Glem & Gwent	709
Stratford, Hereford & Worcester	710
Central Midlands	711
East Midlands	712
Lincoln & Humberside	713
Dyfed & Pembro	714
Gloucester & Oxford	715
N.W. England	716
N.E. & S. Wales	717
N.E. England	718
Queens & Lake District	719
S.W. Scotland	720
W. Central Scotland	721
Edin & Fife, Lothian & Borders	722
S. Central Scotland	723
Strathclyde & E. Highlands	724
North & N.E. Scotland	725
Shetland, Orkney & Shetland	726
N. Ireland	727

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London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
M4 (westbound) M4-A1	732
M4 (westbound) M1-Dartford J	733
M4 (westbound) Dartford-T-M25	734
M4 (westbound) M25-M4	735
M25 London Orbital only	736
National traffic and roadworks	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Anglia	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Scotland	744
Northern Ireland	745

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## WEATHER

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# Women win bigger pay increases than men

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

WOMEN'S earnings are rising faster than men's, especially those of female managers, according to new government figures that suggest the overall rise in earnings has halved this year.

The government's main measure of the level of earnings in the economy, its annual New Earnings Survey (NES), is released each autumn. In advance, however, it will publish today a projection of this year's figures providing year-on-year earnings comparisons.

Comparing the projection with last year's actual NES results, the figures published by the employment department imply that earnings overall have risen 3.97 per cent. This is close to half the 7.7 per cent rise of the previous year, and suggests the government's attempts to hold down pay rises have paid off.

However, the figure is still more than twice the inflation rate, suggesting that earnings rises look unlikely to decline to the level of price increases. Though the figures will not be final until the NES itself is published later this year, they suggest ministers are likely to find the actual earnings results comforting.

Within the overall total, earnings are rising faster for women — a 4.77 per cent increase, compared with the

3.73 per cent rise for men. At 3.97 per cent, non-manual workers' earnings are rising more quickly than the 3.5 per cent for manual employees. Figures for women in these categories are again higher than for men. Female white-collar workers' earnings rose by 4.72 per cent, compared with 3.69 per cent for men, while among manual workers, female earnings rose by 4.05 per cent compared with 3.46 per cent for men.

The highest increases were in personal and protective services jobs, such as the police, flight attendants and security guards.

Across all the occupational groups women scored higher increases in earnings. Female managers, for instance, saw their earnings rise by 4.7 per cent, according to calculations based on the department's figures, compared to 3.7 per cent for male managers, with the same figures for male and female professional employees. Even among craft and similar workers women scored higher rises.

The South West saw the highest increase in earnings, at 4.06 per cent, though there was only a very small difference between the regions, with the lowest rises of 3.96 per cent recorded in the West Midlands and the north-east of England.

# Ratner shares £1m payoff

By SUSAN GILCHRIST

GERALD Ratner, the flamboyant retailer who was ousted from the post of chief executive of Ratners, the jewellery group, last year, shared in a £1 million payout with his cousin Victor, another director, as compensation for loss of office, according to the company's annual report.

Once described as the man with the Midas touch, Gerald Ratner was forced to step down last November when profits plunged following his notorious remark describing one of the company's products as "crap".

A spokesman for the group said yesterday that Gerald Ratner received less than his cousin, who was on a longer, five-year contract. Victor, who resigned as deputy chairman after a boardroom shake-up in February 1992, was paid "slightly more than £500,000". In addition to the compensation payments, Gerald Ratner was also paid a salary of £456,000.

Gerald Ratner expressed surprise when he was fined only £160 for a speeding offence in January after the magistrate's court at Thame, Oxfordshire, calculated his earnings for the year to be just £20 per week.

The annual report also reveals that James McAdam, who replaced Gerald Ratner at the helm, received a basic salary of £288,000 including a £35,000 pension contribution. Mr McAdam is testing a new store format in six outlets, which, if successful during the critical Christmas trading period, will be used across the group. Marketing consultants have been brought in to revamp the 140 Ratners outlets which have performed less well than the group's other offshoots, such as H Samuel and Ernest Jones.



Chin up: Gerald Ratner received less than his cousin

# Collapse of ERM threatens steel plan

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

PLANS by the European Commission to rescue the EC steel industry may be wrecked by the exchange-rate mechanism's collapse, sources in Brussels say. The EC fears that Germany will consider pumping subsidies into its steel sector to offset the impact on exports of a strong mark, particularly on steel from the former East Germany.

The £750 million rescue package for EC steelmakers planned by Martin Bangemann, the EC industry commissioner, hinges on virtual abolition of state subsidies to loss-making works. The current villains are Italy and Spain. If Germany joined them, the plan, due to come into effect next year, would be in trouble. "There will be high pressure to give subsidies to the east German steel sector, and the French won't like that," said a commission source, predicting a domino effect on governments.

The commission is blocking a plan by Bonn to spend £300 million building a mini-mill for the Eko Stahl plant, at Eisenhuettenstadt, on the Polish border. The German government, instead, began to seek a new partner for Eko Stahl, but if its exports are now less attractive, this will be harder.

The EC may have worse problems with agriculture. Protecting German farmers from currency swings accounts for up to 20 per cent of common agricultural policy spending. With flexible exchange rates, green money will tend to compensate farmers will cost the EC far more.

# Lombard North Central up 42% as bad debts fall

LOMBARD North Central, National Westminster Bank's finance house subsidiary, has increased its pre-tax profits by 42 per cent to £69.7 million in the first half of 1993. It said the improvement came from growth in new business and a reduction in bad debt charges. Lombard finished £2.4 billion of new business, up 29 per cent on the same period last year. Its bad debt charge fell by 20 per cent to £60.2 million.

Denis Child, the chairman, said that while the upturn in the economy remained fragile, "we sense a degree of confidence returning to our customers". He added: "If this trend continues, with greater volumes of new business and lower defaults, then I expect that the remainder of the year will prove at least as profitable." Lombard North Central's profits contributed to National Westminster's almost doubling in profits from £211 million to £421 million, that were announced on Tuesday.

# Haemocell shares fall

SHARES in Haemocell dropped 27p to 117p before closing at 121p after the blood filtering company said it had fallen out with Stryker, the US company with world rights to distribute its major product. Haemocell gave no specific reason for ending the agreement signed two years ago. The USM company expects pre-tax losses in the year ending this month to be at least as bad as last year's £1.7 million and they could be affected further if it has to pay Stryker compensation.

# Beales Hunter ahead

BEALES Hunter, the Nottingham refrigeration and electrical components group, benefited from a good first half to push up full-year pre-tax profits to £2.2 million (£1.9 million) on sales up to £47.5 million (£41.7 million). The group said the rise was reined in by a "slightly disappointing" second half against a backdrop of sluggish economic recovery. Earnings per share in the year to end-May were 16.2p (15.6p). The final dividend of 6.5p makes 9.40p for the year (9.25p).

# In Shops to buy chain

IN SHOPS, the Birmingham retail space manager, is to acquire Milbank Foods, a regional discount grocery chain operating in the north-east of England. The group is paying £15 million for the 25-store chain, which trades as Job Lot Trading Co, funded by a placing and open offer of 14 million new ordinary shares. Pre-tax profits fell by 28 per cent to £2 million for the year ended March 31. Turnover was £26 million (£24.3 million). The final dividend is 2.09p (1.97p).

## THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Unit	Offer	Yld	Unit	Offer	Yld	Unit	Offer	Yld	Unit	Offer	Yld
<b>ABBOTT UNIT TRUST MANAGERS</b>											
Abbott Income	12.50	4.10	Abbott Growth	12.50	4.10	Abbott Bond	12.50	4.10	Abbott Equity	12.50	4.10
Abbott International	12.50	4.10	Abbott Global	12.50	4.10	Abbott Divers	12.50	4.10	Abbott Real Estate	12.50	4.10
Abbott Property	12.50	4.10	Abbott Art & Collect	12.50	4.10	Abbott Fine Art	12.50	4.10	Abbott Jewellery	12.50	4.10
Abbott Wine & Spirits	12.50	4.10	Abbott Food & Drink	12.50	4.10	Abbott Leisure & Travel	12.50	4.10	Abbott Media & Entertainment	12.50	4.10
Abbott Technology	12.50	4.10	Abbott Healthcare	12.50	4.10	Abbott Environmental	12.50	4.10	Abbott Energy	12.50	4.10
Abbott Infrastructure	12.50	4.10	Abbott Commodities	12.50	4.10	Abbott Hedge Funds	12.50	4.10	Abbott Alternative	12.50	4.10
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Abbott Media & Entertainment	12.50	4.10	Abbott Technology	12.50	4.10	Abbott Healthcare	12.50	4.10	Abbott Environmental	12.50	4.10
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Abbott Healthcare	12.50	4.10	Abbott Environmental	1							





Solid figures: Bruce Ralph, left, chief executive, and Gareth Davies, chairman, announcing higher profits yesterday from a depressed market at the group that owns Aga-Rayburn

## Glynwed boosted by cost cutting

By COLIN CAMPBELL

GLYNWED International, whose interests range from kitchen cooking appliances to foundry products, has again turned its hand to cost cutting in order to achieve higher profits at a time when its markets remain depressed.

In the 26 weeks to June 26, group operating profit rose by 9.8 per cent to £23.6 million on a turnover that was 3.6 per cent up at £475.2 million.

Pre-tax profits advanced from £15.4 million to £16.3 million. Gareth Davies, chairman, said that the improvements were not the result of any noticeable increase in economic activity, but were essentially due to lower unit costs and increased market share.

He said that the volume of housing transactions, which affects several of Glynwed's businesses, had not increased and added "there is a feeling that earlier public confidence has fallen back again".

There was an 11 per cent fall in the UK gas cooker market

during the interim period, but Glynwed enjoyed an increasing demand for its Aga-Rayburn products, and Leisure's exports of sinks were 25 per cent higher.

The economic outlook in Britain remained far from clear, Mr Davies said, and it could well be in the final quarter of the year, at the earliest, before the group saw any significant benefit from recovery.

He expected Glynwed to continue to make progress, as long as there was no marked deterioration in the trading conditions of the group's major markets. Because the cost base had been consistently trimmed in recent years, the group was well placed when a recovery comes, Mr Davies said.

The interim dividend is maintained at 4.15p a share, and is declared out of net earnings from continuing activities of 5.73p a share.

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## Dealing operations help Midland soar to £385m

By PATRICIA TEHAN  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

MIDLAND Bank's pre-tax profits soared from £60 million to £385 million in the first half of the year, with about £200 million of the improvement coming from its profits from its Treasury dealing operations.

These include dealing profits from Midland Global Markets, which was created after the takeover of Midland by HSBC last year, pulling together Midland and Hongkong Bank's treasury and capital markets activities in London, New York and Tokyo, as well as net interest income from the bank's own Treasury book.

Brian Pearce, Midland's chief executive, said the performance of Midland Global Markets far exceeded expectations. It has benefited from the chaos in the foreign exchange markets that followed the withdrawal of sterling from the exchange-rate mechanism

### Chaos on the foreign exchange markets after sterling's withdrawal from the ERM boosted dealing income at Midland Bank and gave pre-tax profits a welcome boost

last September. In the first half year dealing income, before costs, shot up from £50 million to £296 million, most of this coming from Midland Global Markets.

Midland's bad debt provisions were higher in the first six months, unlike Lloyds Bank and National Westminster Bank, which have reported falling bad debt provisions. The reason for the Midland increase, of £34 million to £321 million, was a £65 million provision against loans to two corporate customers, thought to be Queens Moat Houses, the hotels group, and Isosoles, the supermarkets group.

Mr Pearce said: "This distorted the drop in personal and small business sector provisions." The total figure

also included a £20 million increase in Third World debt provisions. Mr Pearce said Midland's Third World debt provisions now cover 78.1 per cent of its exposure, up from 63.2 per cent at the end of 1992. In addition, he said the value of the debt on the secondary debt market is £150 million higher than book value.

Midland improved its cost-income ratio, a measure of efficiency seen as important by its parent, reducing it from 73.3 per cent to 61.4 per cent. But Mr Pearce said he believes "there is a lot more we can do within the UK bank to develop income". He said that while there is scope for cutting costs, the emphasis would be on increasing income.

Midland has already won

market share in the large corporate customer market, and it has increased its market share in the small business sector from 9 per cent to 12 per cent. "It used to be 15 per cent, so we are still making up lost ground," he said.

Sir Peter Walters, the chairman, said the bank is also taking actions to improve relations with personal customers. Mr Pearce said these include ending charges for letters telling them they are overdrawn, introducing monthly rather than quarterly charges, and "educating our customers about why it is that they are paying bank charges".

Midland did not give a full breakdown of profits of its operations, which are divided into commercial banking and Forward Trust. Commercial banking increased operating profits from £18 million to £298 million. Forward Trust increased operating profits by £3 million to £29 million.

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## £500m order will secure GKN jobs

By MARTIN WALLER, DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

GKN expects to secure a £500 million-plus order from Kuwait within days that will safeguard 500 jobs in the Midlands for several years.

Talks between the British government and Kuwaiti officials about the long-awaited purchase of over 200 Warrior and over 100 Puma armoured fighting vehicles made by the automotive engineer are well advanced.

The commander of land forces in Kuwait has indicated a preference for the British products. Sir Peter Cazalet,

deputy chairman of GKN, said the company was therefore confident the work would come its way. As well as sustaining production at GKN's Telford factory for four to five years, starting late next year, the order would also provide work for thousands of others employed at GKN's engineering suppliers.

GKN announced interim figures that show how earlier cost-cutting is allowing the group to keep its head above water in the recession. Pre-tax profits were just £900,000

lower at £60 million in the six months to end-June despite the impact of recession on the continental European car industry. At the pre-interest level, they were £600,000 higher at £73.4 million.

Profits from continuing operations were £3 million lower at £64 million, before the benefit of the non-repetition of almost all of the £4.2 million lost on the sale or closure of businesses last time. There was also a £6.4 million one-off benefit from the lower value of the pound. The interim divi-

dend is held at 8p. Sir David Lees, the chairman, said in a statement to shareholders that the first half had seen a substantial decline in the continental European automotive markets, offset to some extent by improvements in North America and Britain.

West European car production was down 15 per cent, and GKN's internal forecasts suggest a similar fall in car registrations for all of 1993.

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City Diary, page 25

## Jobs go at Hodder Headline

ABOUT 150 UK staff are being laid off by Hodder Headline, the publishing group formed from the takeover of Hodder & Stoughton by Headline Book Publishing (Martin Flanagan writes).

Most of the redundancies are in administration, with 72 taking place immediately. Hodder said redundancies and relocations would follow from the closure next spring of Hodder & Stoughton's distribution centre near Sevenoaks, Kent. It is expected 150 staff will be affected when distribution moves to Abingdon, Oxfordshire, but that 70 jobs will be created, leaving a net loss of 152.

The redundancy costs will be taken in the group's 1993 trading results.

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## United to brew a profit

By OUR DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

VIJAY Mallia, the Indian businessman who emerged late last year as the saviour of Wiltshire Brewery, the loss-making regional brewer now renamed United Breweries, is promising a return to profits by the end of next year.

But a resumption of dividends may take a little longer, a higher priority being the creation of a solid, steady company, security back on its feet. Mr Mallia, now chairman, said yesterday, Mr Mallia's UB Group of India has a 15 per cent stake and he has ambitious plans after a refinancing move. "We walked into a company that was struggling," he said, and one that without the rescue rights issue had perhaps 30 days to live.

While expansion of the pub estate is one option, UB of India also has a raft of



Vijay Mallia and O'Neill Nalavadi, chief executive

spirits brands it plans to put into public houses in Britain alongside Kingfisher Lager, an Indian product that is already available in some of the old Wiltshire houses and Indian restaurants. UB of Britain made a pre-tax loss of

£189,000 in the six months to end-May, and while during that month it swung back into the black, profits from the second half may not be sufficient to counterbalance those first-half losses, Mr Mallia said.

## Rate cut doubts bolster franc

By COLIN NARBROUGH

THE French franc and the other currencies with the new wide fluctuation bands in the exchange-rate mechanism clawed back some of the ground they lost in the recent turmoil, as doubts persisted about the prospects of an early wave of interest rate cuts.

Dealers are not expecting a French repurchase issue today to produce any substantial easing, given comments from cabinet ministers in Paris. Yesterday's cut in the Bundesbank's repo rate to 6.7 per cent was expected and was not seen as a pointer to faster than expected monetary loosening.

The franc rose 2 centimes to close at 3.4664 against the mark in London, nudging further ahead in early New York trading. The Spanish peseta, the Portuguese escudo, the Danish krone and the Belgian franc all posted gains. Decreasing hopes of a British base rate cut helped the pound advance by more than half a penny to DM2.5702 at the official London finish. On its trade-weighted index, sterling was 0.1 lower at 81.7.

□ The recession in western Germany should bottom out this summer and there will be a modest increase in production by the year's end, according to the Ifo institute.

The authoritative institute forecasts that the west German gross domestic product will contract about 2 per cent this year before a return to 0.5 per cent growth next year. The pan-German economy is seen contracting by 1.5 per cent this year and achieving 1 per cent growth in 1994.

Born government figures published yesterday showed a 1.6 per cent fall in west German industrial orders in June, after a revised 2.8 per cent rise in May. Together, May and June showed a 2.5 per cent rise compared the previous two months, but were 7.3 per cent down against the same two months of 1992. On inflation, Ifo said it expects west Germany to slow the annual rate to about 3.5 per cent by the end of this year, down from 4.3 per cent in July.

French pay penalty, page 25



The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. announces that on August 4, 1993 the results for the 1st half year of 1993 were published. Copies of this report may be obtained from the London Paying Agents:

Barclays Bank PLC  
Stock Exchange Services Department  
168 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3P 3HP  
and  
Midland Securities Service  
Suffolk House  
Paying Agency Section  
5 Laurence Pountney Hill  
London EC4R 0EU

or at the offices of  
Akzo N.V.  
Velperweg 76  
P.O. Box 9300  
6800 SB Arnhem  
The Netherlands

A summary of the results will be presented in the August 17 issue of this paper.

Arnhem, August 5, 1993

Akzo N.V., the Netherlands

## LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

071-782 7344

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re  
MAXWELL COMMUNICATION  
CORPORATION plc et al.  
Debtors.

Chapter 11  
Case No. 91-B-15741 (TLB)  
Jointly Administrated

NOTICE OF LAST DATE TO FILE PROOFS OF CLAIM AND CLAIMS DATE AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF PLAN AND SCHEME  
TO ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Chapter 11 Plan (the "Plan") for Maxwell Communication Corporation plc ("MCC") was approved by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "US Bankruptcy Court") on July 14, 1993 and the Scheme of Arrangement for MCC under Section 425 of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain (the "Scheme") was sanctioned by the High Court of Justice in London, England (the "English Court") on July 21, 1993.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Effective Date of the Plan and the Scheme occurred on July 28, 1993.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES, INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, CORPORATIONS, ESTATES, TRUSTS, UNIONS AND GOVERNMENTAL UNITS THAT ASSERT A CLAIM AGAINST MCC WHICH CLAIM AROSE OR IS OBEYED TO HAVE ARISEN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 16, 1991, (1) MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM IN THE UNITED STATES AS HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED SO THAT IT IS RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 27, 1993, (THE "BAR DATE") OR (2) MUST SUBMIT A NOTICE OF CLAIM IN ENGLAND AS HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED ON OR BEFORE 5.30 P.M. LONDON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1993, (THE "CLAIMS DATE"), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 5 BELOW.

The following special provisions apply to certain creditors. You should consult with a lawyer, solicitor or other advisor if you have any questions concerning their application.

- Any person or entity that asserts an unsecured claim based on any of the following bearer bonds ("Bearer Bonds") issued by MCC need not file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim with respect to the claim based on Bearer Bonds. Under the terms of the Plan and the Scheme, the Agent Banks with respect to the Bearer Bonds have agreed to lodge a timely notice of claim with the Administrators, on behalf of the owners of the relevant Bearer Bonds, in respect of the outstanding amounts of the Bearer Bonds. The Bearer Bonds consist of the following:
  - 150,000,000 Deutsche Mark 6% bonds of 1988/1993, due 15th June 1993;
  - 75,000,000 ECU 8 3/4% bonds of 1988/1993, due 1st September 1993, and
  - 150,000,000 Swiss Franc 5% bonds of 1988/1995, due 16th June 1995.
- Any person or entity that asserts only an unsecured claim against MCC and has already properly filed a proof of claim, or properly submitted a notice of claim, need neither file an additional proof of claim nor submit an additional notice of claim.
- Any person or entity whose unsecured claim is the subject of an amendment to MCC's Schedule of Liabilities as filed with the US Bankruptcy Court such that the unsecured claim is accurately listed on the Schedule as amended, need not file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim to assert such claim against MCC, unless such claim is listed as disputed, contingent or unliquidated in such Schedule. If a claim is listed as disputed, contingent or unliquidated in MCC's Schedule of Liabilities, or if a claim is not listed in the Schedule, a proof of claim must be filed on or before the Bar Date with the US Bankruptcy Court, at the address indicated below, or a notice of claim must be submitted with the Joint Administrators, at the address indicated below, in England on or before the Claims Date.
- MCC, acting by the Joint Administrators, reserves its right to amend MCC's Schedule of Liabilities after giving those creditors affected by an amendment notice of such amendment and an opportunity to file a proof of claim or to submit a notice of claim within 30 days after the date of service of such notice if the amendment would otherwise prejudice the creditor's right to assert a claim. Any notice to a creditor shall state the time within which the creditor shall file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim following an amendment to the Schedule of Liabilities.
- Persons or entities holding or acquiring claims arising out of recovery by MCC of a transfer of MCC's property shall file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim in the manner specified below on or before the later of
  - September 27, 1993, the Bar Date or Claims Date, and
  - (a) thirty days after the date of service of notice of entry of an order or judgment by this Court authorizing or approving the recovery of such transfer, or
  - (b) thirty days after the date of service of notice of entry of an order or judgment by the English Court approving the recovery of such transfer.

The Schedule of Liabilities may be examined at the offices of the Clerk of the US Bankruptcy Court, 1 Bowling Green, New York, New York, on business days from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. MCC, acting by the Joint Administrators, reserves its right to amend MCC's Schedule of Liabilities after giving those creditors affected by an amendment notice of such amendment and an opportunity to file a proof of claim or to submit a notice of claim if the amendment would otherwise prejudice the creditor's right to assert a claim.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that all persons and entities subject to this notice who do not file proofs of claim on or before the Bar Date or submit notices of claim before the Claims Date SHALL FOREVER BE BARRED from asserting a claim against MCC's estate or its property and receiving any distribution under the Plan and the Scheme. Nevertheless, all persons and entities holding or asserting claims against MCC, whether or not such person or entity files a proof of claim or submits a notice of claim, shall be bound by the terms of the Plan and the Scheme.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, as used herein, "claim" means right to payment based on an obligation or liability of MCC, whether it is present, future or contingent, whether or not its amount is fixed or liquidated, whether or not it is disputed, whether or not it involves the payment of money, whether it is secured or unsecured and whether it arises at common law, in equity or by statute in the United States, Great Britain or in any other jurisdiction or in any other manner whatsoever; and includes, without limitation, a "claim" within the meaning of section 101(5) of the US Bankruptcy Code. "Claim" includes any claim based upon, or arising out of, the rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease, the recovery of a voidable transfer, or MCC's primary, secondary, direct, indirect, contingent or guaranty liability or otherwise.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT THE US BANKRUPTCY COURT HAS DIRECTED THAT ALL PROOFS OF CLAIM BE FILED BY MAIL AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York  
Re: Maxwell Communication Corporation plc, Bowling Green Station, P.O. Box 102, New York, NY 10274-0102  
If proofs of claim are filed in person or by hand delivery, they should be filed with the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court, Room 534, 1 Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL NOTICES OF CLAIM MUST BE SUBMITTED BY MAIL OR BY HAND DELIVERY TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

For the attention of the Joint Administrators of Maxwell Communication Corporation plc:  
- Ref: JGP  
No. 1 London Bridge, London, SE1 9QL, England

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL FILINGS AND SUBMISSIONS BY MAIL MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE CORRECT ADDRESS ON OR BEFORE THE BAR DATE OR THE CLAIMS DATE, AS APPROPRIATE. PROOFS OF CLAIM SHALL CONFORM SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE OFFICIAL BANKRUPTCY FORM NO. 10. OR TO THE FORM ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE 2 TO THE PLAN AND THE SCHEME, WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE US BANKRUPTCY COURT AND IS AVAILABLE FROM THE JOINT ADMINISTRATORS AND THEIR US COUNSEL, AND NOTICES OF CLAIM SHALL CONFORM TO THE FORM ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE 2 TO THE SCHEME AND THE PLAN, WHICH IS AVAILABLE FROM THE JOINT ADMINISTRATORS. TO ASSIST IN THE REVIEW AND RECONCILIATION OF PROOFS OF CLAIM AND NOTICES OF CLAIM, SUCH PROOFS OF CLAIM AND NOTICES OF CLAIM MUST INCLUDE COPIES OF ANY INVOICES, STATEMENTS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING THE AMOUNT AND/OR BASIS OF THE CLAIM. IF THE INVOICES, STATEMENTS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING THE AMOUNT AND/OR BASIS OF THE CLAIM ARE VOLUMINOUS, ATTACH A SUMMARY.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if you wish additional information concerning the filing of a proof of claim or notice of claim, you may contact counsel for the Joint Administrators at the address set forth below. You may also wish to contact your lawyer, solicitor or other advisor.

Dated: New York, New York,  
July 28, 1993

MIRbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy  
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, NY 10005, (212) 530-5000  
Attention: John G. Gellene, Esq.,  
United States Counsel for the Joint Administrators.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES  
BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
Honorable Tina L. Brozman,  
United States Bankruptcy Judge







ECONOMIC VIEW

# France pays the penalty for trying to overstep the mark

French delusions over the importance of the franc may have contributed to the downfall, last weekend, of the ERM writes Janet Bush

The French press was unwise to be virulently anti-Germans this week, describing the men of the Bundesbank as no more than petty accountants and blaming them bitterly for the wreckage in Europe after the collapse of the exchange-rate mechanism.

Such outbursts are no less wrong-headed, and a great deal more tasteless, than the jingoistic activities of the British tabloid press last September which hounded Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank's president, and his wife, and wrote blatant untruths hinting at links with Nazism. It is unfortunate that it has invariably been the refuge of Europeans who refuse to face up to their own responsibilities of economic management to resort to paranoid attacks on an old enemy.

The danger of such throwbacks to the past, as Messieurs Balladur and Alphandery knew when they grunted their teeth and smiled their way through Tuesday's Franco-German summit, is that Germany turns its back on its western European allies and starts looking inwards and eastwards.

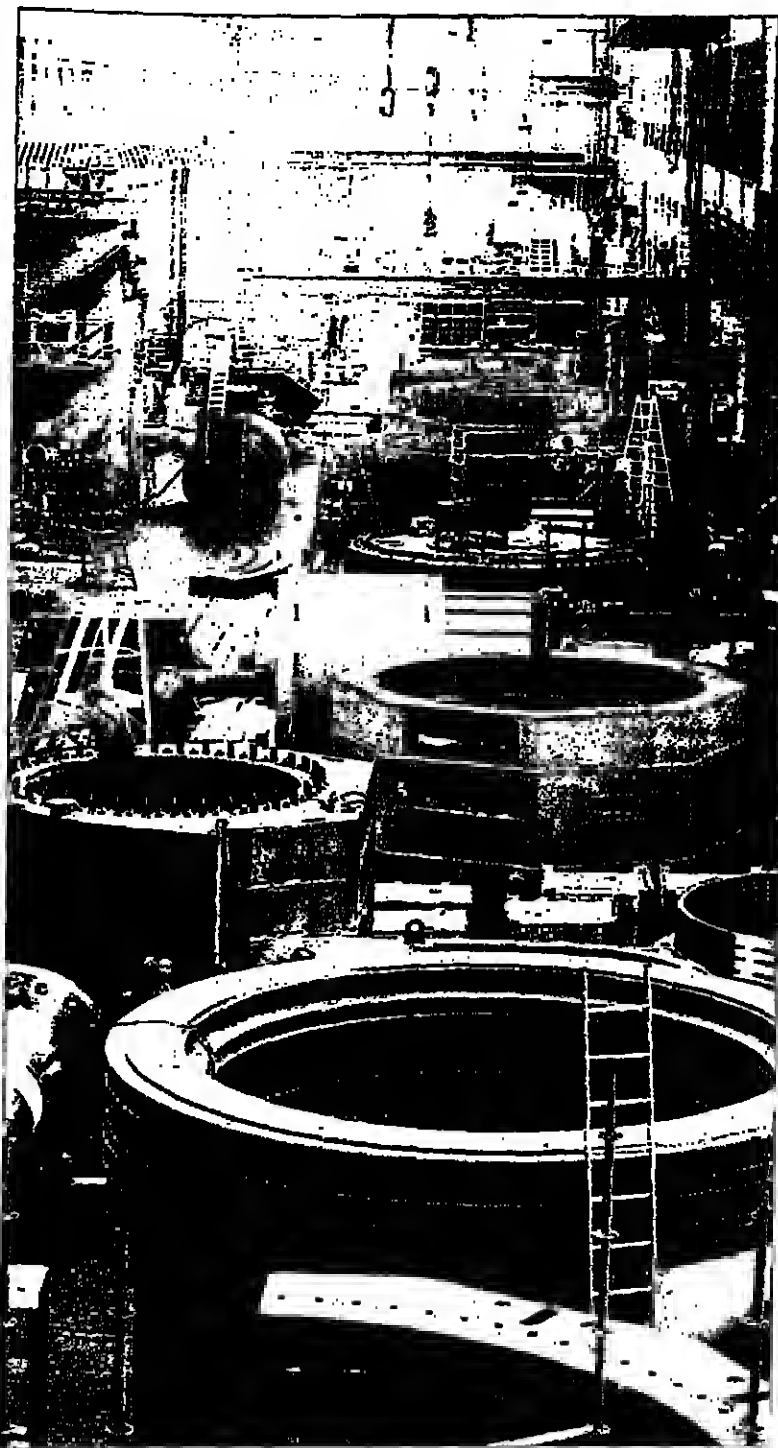
The French have a great deal to answer for in the breakdown of their cosy relationship with the Germans. The currency crisis flickered to life in the moment when the French, puffed up by a couple of weeks when their interest rates equalled Germany's, started talking about the anchor role in the ERM passing to the franc and declared that the Bank of France stood ready to defend the mark against all comers.

Unease simmered to boiling point when Edmond Alphandery, France's taciturn economics minister, summoned Theo Waigel, Germany's finance minister, and Herr Schlesinger to Paris to discuss co-ordinated rate cuts. The Germans, already furious, refused to attend.

By the end of last week, the French had well and truly overstepped the mark, demanding explanations from Herr Schlesinger for the Bundesbank's decision to leave its discount rate unchanged. French pressure on the German central bank to compromise on its statutory duties for political reasons was inconsistent, to say the least, with its own drive to make the Bank of France independent.

French demands were reportedly so insistent and, to the Bundesbank, so outrageous, that even those on the German central bank council who are internationally-minded allies of the French and the Maastricht process turned against Paris. It was a turning point, made of French high-handedness. As David Roche, senior strategist at Morgan Stanley, put it: "The Germans decided that they would no longer be the political pygmies of Europe."

Last Thursday's decision on interest rates and the decision by Bonn and Frankfurt to take a united stand



Turning point will Berlin firms like Siemens shift their gaze eastwards?

against the demands of Paris at the weekend were the beginning of a new era of German assertiveness, bolstered by unquestioning support of the Bundesbank and domestic priorities from the German public and press.

It is no coincidence that this week Herr Schlesinger felt able for the first time to deliver a calculated insult to France. In remarks clearly directed towards French pretensions about the franc, he noted that it takes a mighty long time — 30 years — to build up the kind of credibility needed to back an anchor currency. The ten years of Mitterrand had never been enough.

Herr Schlesinger also came clean on Europe's total failure, within the forcing device of the ERM, to converge their economies. As far as Germany was concerned, he said, convergence and therefore progress towards European monetary union simply did not

exist. Decoupled from its narrowly defined European duties — expensive intervention to keep the ERM together (DM60 billion last week alone), Franco-German sweet talking, constant calls to compromise its own fight against inflation — Germany now has strategic choices.

The implications for the shape of the new Europe are potentially enormous. In the immediate aftermath of the ERM debacle, another model of European development surfaced, as it happens, from British politicians. The Lawson/Lamont view of European integration was always one that widened rather than deepened Community ties with the inclusion of Switzerland, Austria, the Scandinavian countries and, crucially, the old Warsaw Pact countries.

Le Monde this week unwittingly symbolised a certain contempt among the French intelligentsia for the old eastern bloc when it criticised the new

15 per cent bands in the ERM on the grounds that they were now so wide that even the Polish zloty or the Hungarian forint might qualify for membership.

And yet the East is where Germany's traditional interests lie. German is the second language in most former eastern bloc countries and many such countries try to peg their currencies to the mark. Accelerated economic expansion to the East could be the natural result if western Europe goes down the route of competitive devaluations, protectionism and cheating on the single market.

In the immediate aftermath of the demise of the ERM, some German economists continued to insist that a move east would never fully compensate Germany for the potential fruits of a single market with western Europe. Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank, noted: "Integration with the East would be helpful, but fewer than 10 million Czechs and 10 million Hungarians are never going to compete with the economic weight of 60 million French and 300 million in western Europe as a whole." He believes that the Continent can stage an economic recovery only if plans for the integration of western Europe are put back on track.

But there are many reasons why Germany may shift its gaze eastwards. First and foremost, the salvation of what is left of industry in eastern Germany has always lain with reinventing the exclusive trading links with the old Soviet bloc and much money has already been directed by Bonn towards subsidised trade deals with these countries.

Second, Germany is to the frontline of economic failure and social unrest to the east. The more stable the eastern economies become, the less likely that Germany will have to act as a European buffer zone for mass immigration. German investment in the East may mean fewer refugees in the first place and ease the political trauma of sending refugees, increasingly unwelcome in German cities, back home.

Third, with western European countries freed up by the loosening of the ERM to grab British-style competitive gains through devaluation against the mark, German companies will be looking more than ever to cut their labour costs. While capital-intensive operations will continue to be located in Germany and in western Europe, labour intensive businesses are likely to tap into the still cheap labour areas of Poland, the former Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

In the first stage, German companies get cheap labour to make products that will be consumed by the home market. As jobs are created for Poles and Czechs and they become richer, Germany then has first call on the only consumer markets in Europe not yet saturated.

Mr Roche believes Europe could soon see an accelerated breakdown of its North/South relations and the substitution of East/West ones instead. The losers, if the eastern route is taken, will be Europe's current cheap labour areas such as Spain, Portugal and Ireland. Why stick a plant on the outer reaches of a Europe centred on Berlin when there are cheap labour areas closer to home?

## TEMPUS

### Building bigger societies

SUCCESS in the financial services market largely rests on winning more customers while minimising the increase to your cost base. The proposed merger between the Leeds and National & Provincial is all about building market share. By combining forces they will control assets of £32 billion and have more than 7 million customers, making the Leeds number three in the industry.

The consumer's choice on the high street is in long term decline: at the turn of the century there were over 1,700 different building societies compared with less than 100 today. That does not imply that the consumer is less well served: the battle for market share is pitching societies into increasing conflict with banks fighting to extend their portion of the mortgage market and retrieve their share of savings. Banks have been able to raise their

market share during the past year by selling fixed rate mortgages, a product they can finance more easily than the societies. A fixed rate mortgage normally needs to be funded through the wholesale market since high street depositors are reluctant to lock their money in for long periods. Banks can use the wholesale markets freely for matching long-term funds whereas societies must still source most of their funds from deposits.

The building societies can still claim to be more efficient than banks: the rationalisation of branch networks in well-crafted mergers will help keep costs down. The merged group's cost/income ratio could fall to as little as 40 per cent and management would like to see it in the mid-30s. For clearing banks with cost/income ratios of 60 per cent or more, that is a most desirable dream.

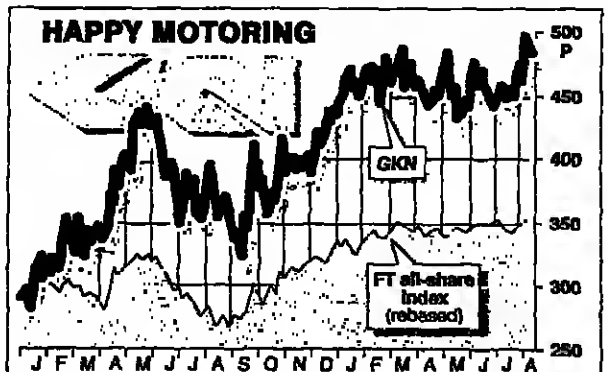
#### GKN

THE fall in GKN's half-year profits and an unchanged interim dividend may seem scant reward for the investors who have driven the group's shares to such heights this year. In reality, it is a creditable performance from a group that is coping with a steep volume fall in Europe, its largest market.

A lesser component manufacturer would have suffered badly from the 15 per cent fall in European car production volumes and the 27 per cent drop in commercial vehicle production. Fortunately, the damage to GKN was limited by increased market share and a 9 per cent rise in volume in America. The £5 million fall in profits in the group's main automotive and engineering division was also countered by an improvement in the services

businesses and associates. The popularity of GKN's constant volume joints continues to increase. The group is on the verge of signing an important supply contract with Fiat, which currently manufactures its CVTs in-house. Such a deal will help the group to counter any further decline in European car output and, combined

with the imminent signing of the Kuwaiti armoured car order, may provide another reason to chase GKN shares — already too expensive — yet higher. At 49p, they value the company at more than 20 times next year's potential earnings. Even the best run company does not deserve such faith, when its main market is so troubled.



#### Midland Bank

BY publishing one of the most opaque sets of figures the banking industry has seen in years, Midland has proved that it is now a fully-fledged member of the secretive HSBC Group. The headline leap in profits from £60 million to £85 million was enough to push HSBC's shares higher, but analysis of the figures faces a stiff obstacle course. For instance, profits from branch banking, corporate business, financial services and the enlarged treasury activities have all been lumped together under the catch-all title of commercial banking.

The £246 million rise in dealing profits suggests that much of the improvement came from the merger of Midland's treasury activities with those of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, as did most of the growth in the bank's assets. The underlying performance of the retail bank before bad debts looks as flat as that of its rivals.

Midland has shown many promising features since last year's takeover, including its success in recapturing market share in the small and medium-sized corporate market and the acquisitive growth of Forward Trust.

But there is no evidence of these in its figures. Unless Midland can publish a more meaningful breakdown of its performance, one must question why it bothers producing separate figures from its parent at all.

#### Glynwed

GLYNWED International is adept at cost cutting, and another £1 million has been taken out of the business in first half of the year. In the past three years, the workforce has been slashed by 2,000 to 11,500. This attention to costs is understandable given the pessimistic economic outlook of Gareth Davies, the chairman. Sales of Glynwed's hefty consumer durables are sensitive to the volume of housing transactions and these are unlikely to do more than mark time this year.

Against such a background, Glynwed's increasing efficiency is welcome and could add up to a third to profits this year to bring them to £44 million pre-tax on a marginal increase in turnover. This will cover the 11.65p full-year dividend easily, but shareholders are unlikely to receive any increase until 1994 at the earliest, when the recovery in

Glynwed's main markets should look rather more solid. At 304p, the shares already trade on 22 times prospective earnings so there is little room for fast gains.

#### Hodder Headline

THE 152 jobs to go at Hodder Headline are the inevitable casualties when a 125-year-old family business meets modern management practices. Hodder & Stoughton, recently bought by Headline, was overhauled with administrative staff: 450 people ran a business with worldwide publishing turnover of £55 million, or £122,000 a head. By contrast, Headline last year generated publishing sales of £14 million with only 50 employees, £280,000 a head — 130 per cent more than Hodder.

Headline has moved unusually quickly to cure the imbalance. The takeover was only announced two months ago and heavy staff cuts are notoriously hard to achieve in friendly takeovers. When the group's administration and distribution centre are rationalised, it should save £3 million in a full year, enough to ensure the merger an auspicious start.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### More musical chairs in City

TEARS and revelry at Panmure Gordon, where Gerry Lieberman has quit to join James Capel after 26 years with the firm. In the ongoing round of musical chairs sweeping the City, he steps into the shoes of Terry Fearley, who is leaving Capel to join Morgan Stanley. "We're very pleased," says Peter Marsh, head of UK dealing at Capel, who aims to put Lieberman's talents to good use liaising between dealers and clients. Back at Panmure, which has grown by leaps and bounds since Big Bang, Lieberman will be chiefly remembered for an extended bout of dieting that saw him shed four stone. "We had a massive party and tried to put it back on again," says Peter Baker, head dealer and an old colleague in arms. "We're very sorry to see him go, but life is what it is." Pass the hankie.

### Wry warning

AH, those golden days... Christopher Morris, chairman of Touche Ross's insolvency division, has a wry warning for the 400-odd partners and technical staff who fall under his influence. Noting that the firm made nearly £43 million from insolvency work last year, where big assignments included Polly Peck International and BCCI, Morris suggests there may be some correlation between the drop in the number of

appointments and key factors affecting business confidence. The first major drop in appointments, in April 1992, coincided with the Tory election victory. The second, this April, followed from the reversal of unemployment trends — an observation that sparks the comment: "Soon it is likely only to be insolvency practitioners swelling the latter numbers."

### Pay gesture

HATS off to directors of Prior, the property company, for putting their money where their mouths have been in a way not often seen in British corporate life. It was revealed yesterday when the group unveiled its preliminary results that, in a year dominated by talks with Prior's bankers about debt restructuring, no director received any remuneration at all. The board said the action was to demonstrate its commitment to the survival

of the company. If nothing else, the gesture will spare directors the *de rigueur* agnition of shareholders fuming at board pay rises in difficult times.

### Absent boss

THERE was one conspicuous absence from yesterday's briefing for the City on GKN's interim figures. Sir David Lees, the chairman and driving force behind the engineer, was nearing the end of a 12-day stay in hospital after serious injuries sustained in a car accident. Perish the thought that one of GKN's vast array of car components might have been at fault: Sir David was being driven in his Jaguar when it sustained a side-on collision with a lorry. The result was six broken ribs and an enforced exposure to hospital food. "He's running things from his hospital bed," whispered one acolyte. But the occasion was a distinctly subdued one and he was clearly missed. Also noticeably missed, of course, was GKN's former finance director, Brian Walsh, who left almost three months ago.

Last week, the Stock Exchange sold off Market-Eye, a simplified version of its Topic financial news service. Now, the new owner, ICV, is offering to install and run Market-Eye terminals free of charge in one City wine bar chain. Anyone interested should call David Joyce at ICV on (0432) 757525.

JON ASHWORTH

### Case for cut-price professionals

From Mr A. M. Alfred Sir, The £51.6 million spent so far on the Maxwell case professional fees, identified in the Commons select committee's report, does not imply that the normal hourly rate charged by accountants and lawyers (quoted in *The Times* as up to £120 and £191, but in fact as high as £250 and £350 in some cases) is inherently unreasonable — for their normal sort of work. Typically, one uses a top professional on a limited basis, and a one-off payment at these high levels may be acceptable. And if not, the market provides a test of competitive rates. But when, as in the Maxwell case, the use of hours is nearly continuous, and recourse to competition is virtually barred, a very substantial discount should be offered. In some cases, an incentive discount of 30-40 per cent has been negotiated, repayable if all monies are fully recovered. I would hope that all professionals would follow this example, perhaps with a higher discount.

### Educating companies on path to growth

From Mr Brian Warnes Sir, "CBI calls for radical change in financing of growing firms" (*The Times* August 4). A "fundamental rethink" in the way growing businesses are financed is indeed needed, but perhaps not entirely in the way envisaged. The problem is internal to the companies concerned, not external. The money, banks and institutions exist to provide all the funding required. What is needed is an understanding by the companies themselves of how to run their affairs to attract this funding. In particular, where management teams are actively conscious of the need not to allow their funding to exceed twice their equity base (both rate of growth of funding and rate of growth of retained profits lie entirely in the hands of the management team), few

problems are likely to be encountered. Conversely, those who have little understanding, for instance, of what has just been said, can be almost guaranteed to encounter funding and cash flow problems as they grow, and to feel aggrieved with the banks and others who do not provide the funding (they think) they need. The problem is thus almost entirely educational in nature, and this being so, given a bit of goodwill and ingenuity on all sides (government, banks, CBI, IoD, business schools, media, etc) should be capable, fairly quickly, of being put right. Yours faithfully, BRIAN WARNES, Managing director, Business Dynamics Limited, 13 Blackheath Village, SE3.

### Clearing up mess often costs more

From Mr David Sunderland Sir, Once, when I checked in at Frankfurt airport, my "duty-free" carrier bag escaped my clutch and the contents smashed on the floor. I was politely informed that it was my responsibility to clear up the mess, which I thought was not only impracticable but not compatible with the first-class service for which I was ticketed. I was directed to a nearby multilingual notice which clearly stated that sweepers had to be paid extra by negotiation for clearing up extraordinary messes. Nobody in the vicinity spoke the sweeper's tongue but as the time for boarding was close a lot of help was offered by the airline staff at the cost, I fear, of my interests apropos the bargaining. The outcome was that clearing up was more expensive than the duty-free. The recent correspondence about the supposedly inequitable rates of compensation for senior executives in adverse circumstances brought my frustrating personal experience in Frankfurt to mind. It often costs more and requires greater skill and effort to clear up a mess than it does to maintain or increase a profit. Disgruntled shareholders might wish to keep this in mind for fear that their affairs could otherwise fall into the hands of the prescribed professionals specialising in clearing up corporate messes — when costs really skyrocket. Yours faithfully, DAVID SUNDERLAND, Four Old Barns, Habberley, Shrewsbury.

## THE TIMES

**BUSINESS TO BUSINESS**  
APPEARS EVERY TUESDAY  
TELEPHONE  
071 481 3024 or  
Fax 071 481 9313

## McKAY SECURITIES PLC

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT (ABRIDGED)			
	1993	1992	
Gross Revenues	£100	£100	
Gross Profit	£85	£85	
Operating Profit	£60	£60	
Profit on Sale of Properties	£2	£2	
Bank refinancing costs	£1	£1	
Profit before tax	£58	£58	
Profit after tax	£45	£45	
Earnings per share	4.5p	4.5p	

DIRECTORS RECOMMEND A FULL AND FINAL DIVIDEND OF 3.5p PER SHARE FOR THE YEAR (1992 — 6.7p). AN EXTERNAL PROFESSIONAL VALUATION OF THE GROUP'S PROPERTIES CARRIED OUT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1993 SHOWED A REDUCTION OF £18.335M. THIS REDUCTION HAS BEEN CHARGED TO REVALUATION RESERVE AND AS A RESULT NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE HAS FALLEN TO 159p (1992 — 223p).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT 20 PARKSIDE KINGSBRIDGE LONDON SW1 ON 7 OCTOBER AT 12 NOON

THE REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WILL BE POSTED TO SHAREHOLDERS ON 10 SEPTEMBER, 1993 WITH COPIES AVAILABLE FROM 20 GREYFRIARS ROAD, READING, RG1 1NL FROM THE SAME DATE.

THE PRELIMINARY FIGURES SHOWN ABOVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1993 AND THE SUBSEQUENT ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1993 DO NOT CONSTITUTE THE STATUTORY ACCOUNTS FOR EITHER YEAR. THE STATUTORY ACCOUNTS FOR 1992 HAVE BEEN AUDITED WITHOUT QUALIFICATION AND FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES. THE 1993 ACCOUNTS WILL BE DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES FOLLOWING THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. THE PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR 1993 ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL AUDIT.



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# ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCE

FAX:  
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**Attractive Salary**  
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The successful applicant will be required to assume responsibility for the overall development and day to day running of the firm's financial and accounting systems together with all partnership administration matters including the successful and personal functions.

This is a key role with responsibility for influencing and promoting partnership decisions and advising on the future strategic development of the practice.

You should be a forward-thinking, qualified, computer literate accountant with solid systems and management accounting experience, preferably gained in a multi-site, solicitors or similar partnership environment. Excellent interpersonal, commercial and team management skills are essential. Travel to regional offices will be required.

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Please apply in writing to the address below giving full details of qualifications and experience. Interviews will take place in Birmingham.

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No experience is necessary but an impressive educational record is essential.

Written applications (with full C.V.) should be sent to:  
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## BEAR, STEARNS MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT - FIXED INCOME

Bear Stearns is an American firm of stockbrokers and investment bankers based in Canary Wharf. We currently have a vacancy for a recently qualified Management Accountant with some experience in the financial sector to work on our busy Fixed Income trading floor. The successful applicant will be a motivated, ambitious person with the ability to work in a pressurised environment.

An attractive package is offered and if you are interested please send your CV together with current remuneration to:

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Responsibilities include management reporting, year and accounting, consolidations, budgeting, cash flow, business planning and liaison with the I.T. department to improve computer systems and reports.

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Designate

Location:

South Yorkshire

This is a new appointment to

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candidate will be responsible

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of the company and will

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years experience in a

senior financial position.

Please apply in writing

to the Managing Director

at the above address.

For consideration

your CV should be sent

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at the above address.

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## OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

£45,000 neg. (East Anglia)

**The Company:** Operating in a dynamic but mature food market, the company is a leader in its field in this food sector with a £165m T/O and is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of a multinational international food company.

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**The Reward:** Stated salary plus a substantial performance related bonus, executive car, BUPA, 5 weeks holiday and relocation assistance if applicable.

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CLANBOY ESTATE  
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Reporting to the Director of External Communications and supporting a multi year international project requiring:

• Superior education and previous experience in dealing with senior executives and diplomats

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Department - Boulevard de Constance - 77305 FONTAINEBLEAU

Cedex - France.

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071 436 0766

9 St Russell St London WC1B 3BH

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AFRICA NOW is a small registered charity involved in self-help community-based development projects. We are looking for an experienced.

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Salary £15,063 rising to £17,722

having excellent keyboard/word processing skills (WordPerfect 5.1), shorthand and good organisational and communication abilities. An interest in Third World issues and development would be advantage.

Please write, enclosing CV, to: Ms. S. Kausori, Executive Director, AFRICA NOW, Boys House, Townend Road, London SW6 2R1, explaining why you are particularly interested in the position.

Closing date: August 18th, 1993

## HYATT CARLTON TOWER A PARK HYATT HOTEL

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A superb opportunity for an outgoing individual with a fit, healthy and well groomed appearance to join an exclusive Health Club located in a luxury 5 Star Hotel.

The dual role will combine an exciting mix of Public relations and sales/marketing with administrative tasks. Previous supervisory experience is also required.

Due to the nature of the business candidates must be prepared to work on a flexible basis which will include some evenings and weekends.

In return we offer an attractive remuneration package.

Please send full CV to: Personnel Department

Hyatt Carlton Tower, On Cadogan Place, London SW1X 9PY.

Closing date: August 18th, 1993

NO AGENCIES PLEASE

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### ADMISSIONS SECRETARY

We require an enthusiastic and conscientious full-time secretary with a positive telephone manner, strong organisational skills and word-processing/database experience to join our Admissions and Marketing team.

Please apply in writing with full CV and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 2 referees to: Director of Admissions, Roedean School, Brighton, Sussex BN2 5RQ. Or fax your application on 0273 676722.

Closing date: August 18th, 1993

NO AGENCIES PLEASE

## OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

North Kensington, W10. Small, informal, entrepreneurial company selling environmentally friendly office products to the business sector needs an experienced administrator to assist in all aspects of running the company. Duties will include accounting, sales, ordering, solving problems and all the various tasks of a small firm. Highly organised, bright capable individual who works well under pressure. Must be WP and computer literate and be a non-smoker. Salary £13,000 - £14,000 and grows with the job.

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NO AGENCIES PLEASE

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City job helping small US Equities trading firms. An early start (sometimes 7.30), you'll provide backup admin to traders using computers extensively with lots of telephone liaison.

Training for Stock Exchange course. 'A' Level/Grade, keyboard skills, positive, cheerful and calm. Around £10,500.

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Sales & Secretarial Assistant.

Experienced, flexible, good with people.

£12-15,000.

For application form & full job details send a.c. to: Mrs Gordon at above address.

Please include telephone, fax call at the shop.

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Please send CV to Simon Bottomley, PKL, 180 Kings Road, London SW3 5XS.

Closing date: August 18th, 1993

NO AGENCIES PLEASE

## LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

071-782 7344

### LEGAL NOTICES

THE INSOLVENCY RULES 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a meeting of the

creditors of the above

company will be held at

the offices of the

liquidator at 10.00

on the 18th day of August 1993

at 10.00 o'clock in the

forenoon at the offices

of the liquidator at 10.00

on the 18th day of August 1993

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# Practitioners now face serious challenge over insolvency fees

**INSOLVENCY** practitioners are used to facing the slur of being profiteering vultures, especially whenever the huge sums spent sorting out complex international collapses hit the headlines. They now have a sober, determined critic with the clout to put the way they operate on to the serious political agenda.

The enquiry by Frank Field's Commons social security select committee into the progress of the Maxwell administrations and receiverships delved deeply and compared accountancy firms working on different companies. Its report last week was damning. The accountants and their legal advisers were branded too expensive, too slow and too unaccountable. Only Arthur Andersen emerged with much credit.

Ominously, the committee has already called for a review of the insolvency code. As the unashamed champion of Maxwell pensioners who had £460 million of their pension fund assets pilfered by the late Robert Maxwell, the committee believes the £51.6 million spent up to the end of March on four sets of insolvency work rate up far too much of the money that could be pouring back into the depleted funds.

The committee asks for independent monitors to be appointed to all insolvencies over a certain value. And it promises, or threatens: "We will continue to review this subject as our scrutiny of the Maxwell case develops".

Practitioners, naturally, oppose interference. Gerry Weiss, a former Cork Gully partner and technical director of the Society of Practitioners of Insolvency, argues that a monitor would spend most of his time second-guessing what

**Spirited defender:** Mark Homan, of Price Waterhouse, rejected criticism of excessive fees

had already been decided by the creditors' committee. He said: "In 1986, the Cork Committee, which paved the way for the Insolvency Act, proposed an ombudsman be appointed to look into genuine grievances about quality of work and unfair cost. This recommendation was not included in the act."

The profession believes that creditors' committees, which represent a cross-section of creditors, already monitor the conduct and expense of administrations and provide a forum to air grievances. The select committee fears that creditors' committees will always be dominated by banks, which want a speedy resolu-

Mr Weiss still believes that an ombudsman would be "less expensive and more relevant than a monitor and is still an appropriate recommendation to put before government".

What really exercised the profession was the select committee's criticism of the fees charged so far. Mark Homan, a partner at Price Waterhouse, administrators of Maxwell Communication Corporation, put up "a spirited defence" of PW's fees, which were the most expensive at an average of £120 an hour. His firm, however, was still lashed by the report for its total fees so

far of £24.8 million. PW's fees were sharply higher than the £90 an hour charged by Arthur Andersen, administrator of the private Maxwell companies, and slightly more than the £111 an hour claimed by Robson Rhodes, liquidators of Bishopsgate Invest-

ment Management, the private company that managed the pension funds. Buchler Phillips, receivers of Robert Maxwell's estate, were singled out for further investigation after the committee expressed "particular misgivings" about the £1.1 million charged for work so far.

Alan Barrett, corporate recovery partner at Price Waterhouse, said: "This criti-

cism means we have not been very good at explaining what it is we do and how we provide good value for money. Creditors' committees are very thorough in their questions about cost and they must be satisfied for an administration to proceed. Maybe that message is not spreading widely enough."

Mr Weiss said it was unfair to look at total costs halfway into an administration without realising that the bulk of costs come in the early stages, making fees appear out of proportion. This argument is supported by John Talbot of Arthur Andersen, who said his costs have tumbled from the £1.3 million a month charged till the end of March to between £300,000 and £400,000 a month.

Putting insolvency work out to tender is one way of trying to contain costs — after all, accountancy firms already render for tax and audit work. The profession, however, believes this does not take into account the Pandora's Box nature of insolvency. A big corporate collapse can be relatively straightforward like British & Commonwealth or complicated by fraud, as alleged at Polly Peck and Maxwell companies.

Mr Barrett said quooing or rendering could rebound on the parties trying to save money because, if the job went to the lowest bidder, assets could go untraced for the want of money to follow the trail.

Despite this danger, at least one high street bank has taken the plunge and puts all its insolvency work up for tender. Royal Bank of Scotland adopted this policy almost a year ago in cases where it is the sole or dominant bank. A spokesman said the bank asks for at least two quotes for each job and so far the scheme has produced substantial savings.

A VISIT to Tolstoy's house in Moscow shows what can be done. In a corner of an upstairs room his bicycle still leans against the wall. It is dark green and solid of manufacture. Generations of English postmen would recognise it as a reliable and sturdy machine. A metal plate on the front of its frame proclaims it to be "The Rover" and to have come from Meteor Cycle Works, West Orchard, Coventry.

Such small items prove that normal business relationships between Eastern Europe and the West have been possible in the past and that they should flourish in the future. The problem is the gulf between the way business methods developed behind the Iron Curtain in the intervening period and the way they developed across much of the rest of the world. The key to bridging that gulf and allowing the culture to change is a long-term effort at education.

This, ostensibly, is what the grandly oiled *Foundation for Accountancy & Financial Management*, launched last week by the accountancy profession, will try to do. Its organisation and secretariat are funded by the profession. Its projects will be funded by the large accounting firms and business

organisations. All that is fine. Its problem, if it has one, may well turn out to be its aims. These are powered by all the right motives. In its background papers, the foundation says that "although policy-makers and academics in central and Eastern Europe have recognised that the transition from central planning to a market economy requires new systems of accounting and financial management, there is a pressing need to help national institutions promote a broad understanding of western theory and practice among independent professionals and among managers at all levels". It then goes on to say that "the requirement for accountancy education and training in central and Eastern Europe is at present almost limitless". This is true. The way that this demand should be satisfied divides the profession and may prove the fatal flaw in the foundation's endeavours.

accountancy professions across the new Europe. Perhaps the chartered bodies should extend their own distance learning projects to Eastern Europe. After all, Sir Michael Lickiss, the foundation's deputy chairman, is also chairman of their Accountancy Television training initiative.

The other problem is the nature of the projects and how they are to be carried out. Sir Peter is keen to ensure that this is not seen to be the West dropping accountability food parcels into Eastern Europe. His principle is that the work has to be done locally so that the professionals of Eastern Europe feel that they "own" the work when it is done. This is fine. The real difficulty will be in making those projects long-term enough to be valuable. No one wants to see what the large accounting firms refer to as "accountancy tourism" receiving a boost.

It is easy to provide a quick course in how western financial management systems work. It is easy for accountants to take government-funded trips to spend a week seeing what an office looks like in Tomsk or Tyneside, Gdansk or Glasgow. It is much harder to find both the people and the funds to spend a year learning how things work. Large firms are



**ERT  
UCE**

foundation's examples of possible projects do not fully address this problem. It talks of "participation in seminars and workshops", "assistance in the preparation or translation of training material" and "guidance on development of ethical codes".

That is all fine and worthy. But it is not the sort of good, solid practical long-term work required. The foundation has said that it "will respond promptly and sensitively to requests for assistance, with the minimum of bureaucracy". Perhaps the answer would be for commercial organisations in Eastern Europe immediately to put in requests for long-term programmes of continuing education for finance directors, and see what happens.

In the meantime, we should also heed the lesson of an anecdote that the foundation's chairman, Sir Curtis Keeble, the British ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1970-1982, told at the launch. A couple of weeks earlier he had found, side by side in a Moscow bookshop, a two-volume set of Karl Marx's works and an accountancy textbook from Harvard. The first was priced at two roubles and the second at 2000 roubles. Sir Curtis said that the value of the Russian western accounting thought was valued in Moscow could also show how expensive and difficult it will be to pass the accounting thought on to those who need it.



**ROGER Lawson**, deput.

ident of the English Institute, is truly a man of many talents... even if his family would not always agree. Lawson, a keen world traveler, thanks to his role as director of 3i, the venture capital group, likes to get away to Portugal for an annual family break. Now, word has leaked out of a scene at a karaoke bar called Smokey Joe's on the Algarve, in which Lawson took to the stage for his rendition of *Great Balls of Fire*. Source of this snippet is a certain Annabel Lawson, his 14-year-old daughter, who

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missed all to *Sainsbury's The Magazine*, the supermarket chain's new monthly rag. As Annabel puts it: "I just completely denied it was my father and I had to keep a very low profile in the bar from then on." Can't wait for the next council meeting...

### Name game.

WHAT do Eddie Murphy and David Mellor have in common? Steady, now, steady. The answer, of course, is that both work for hip, statesmanlike Ernst & Young. What? The fact is that Ernst has a

surprising number of "famous names", including Murphy, who works in central support services, and Mellor, who works in the tax department. The list also includes Donald Sutherland, regional managing partner, southern region. David Essex, a partner in London, and boogymany tartan tuner Andy Stewart. Jaka a designer in the in-house studio. There is also one Robin (ahem!) Maxwell in VAT, who confesses that he cannot swim.

**Clothes by Cork**  
Cork Gully, run by the sartori-

ally elegant Michael Jordan, is taking on a fashionable hue. Anyone who happens to pass through Soho in central London today or tomorrow may encounter a frenzied sale of trendy Edina Ronay brand clothing — with assistance from the pinstriped brigade. Items in the sale, at Frank Bowen, 15 Greek Street, include over 50 suits, 40 jackets, 50 skirts, 70 jumpers, tops, blouses, trousers and leotards. Prices range from £50 to £100. The stock is being sold by Cork Gully, appointed liquidator to Edina Ronay Ltd, the manufacturer, in February —

not to be confused with the continuing design operations of Edina Ronay.

## For this relief

At last, good news for Price Waterhouse over its auditing involvement with BCCI. It may face deep pockets lawsuits and have just lost a more modestly costly court battle to postpone an investigation by the Joint Disciplinary System, but one enquiry has given the firm a clean bill of health. The CAAEW's Audit Registration Committee says PW's current audit procedures and controls are good enough to satisfy auditing standards. Phew.

**JON ASHWORTH**

MONEY MARKETS					
Exchange index compared with 1985 was down at 81.7 (day's range 81.6-81.7).					
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES					
Mix Rates for Aug 4	Range	Rate	1 month	3 months	
Amsterdam	2.8875-2.8958	2.8913-2.8948	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Brussels	13.4454-2.55		1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Copenhagen	10.0050-10.1760	10.0670-10.1250	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Dublin	1.0660-1.0695	1.0660-1.0695	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Frankfurt	2.52-2.5293	2.52-2.5297	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
London	58.70-58.70	58.70-58.70	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Madrid	206.30-207.41	206.30-207.41	97-100w	250-250w	
Milano	2.395-2.2405-60	2.400-1.840-30	6-9ids	18-2ids	
Montreal	1.9313-1.9376	1.9328-1.9359	0.374-0.39p	0.66-0.47p	
New York	1.58-1.5875	1.58-1.5875	0.373-0.39p	1.00-0.47p	
Paris	11.0330-11.0930	11.0540-11.0930	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Porto	1.690-1.695		27-28w	31-14w	
Stockholm	15.15-16.2153	15.15-16.2153	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Tokyo	157.95-157.72	157.31-157.59	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Winnipeg	1.83-1.8312	1.83-1.8312	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Zurich	2.2591-2.2656	2.2609-2.2640	1-w/ide	1-w/ide	
Source: Emtel			Premium - pr. Discount - ds.		
OTHER STERLING		DOLLAR SPOT RATES			
Argentina peso*	1.5014-1.5041	Australia	1.4652-1.4537		
Australia dollar	1.1829-1.1894	Austria	12.0019-12.0590		
Bahamian dollar		Belgium (Cm)	36.5-36.6		

Cyprus pound	0.7676/0.7776	Denmark	6.7474/6.7494
Finland markka	8.9222/8.78	France	5.0188/5.0228
Greece drachma	34.34/34.35	Germany	2.001/2.006
Hong Kong dollar	11.6522/11.6515	Hong Kong	7.7542/7.7552
India rupee	46.46/46.47	Ireland	1.4093/1.4103
Kuwait dinar KD	0.4474/0.4475	Italy	1.15/1.1500.95
Malaysia ringgit	3.0696/3.0591	Japan	1.07/1.0743.26
Mexico peso	14.64/14.70	Malaysia	2.5480/2.5500
New Zealand dollar	3.7635/3.7586	Netherlands	1.6222/1.6227
Saudi riyal	5.0595/5.0594	Norway	3.7607/3.7609
Singapore dollar	2.4232/2.4230	Portugal	172.07/173.20
S Africa rand (rm)	6.7775/6.8041	Spain	1.6212/1.6130
S Africa rand (com)	5.0222/5.0425	Sweden	1.1975/1.1978
U A E dirham	5.4435/5.567	Switzerland	1.5100/1.5040
Barclays Bank CTS * Lloyds Bank			

MONEY RATES (%)					
Base Rate Clearing Banks	6	Finance Hse 6			
Discount Market Banks	Overnight high	1%	Low 4%	Week fixed: 5%	
Treasury Bills (Days)	2 mth 5% 1 mth 5% 3 mth 5%	5 mth 5% 3 mth 5%			
Prime Bank Bills (Dis)	1 mth 5% 3 mth 5%	5 mth 5% 3 mth 5%	6 mth 5% 12 mth 5%		
Sterling Money Rates	6-9% 5% 5-5% 5-5%	5-5% 5-5%	5-5% 5-5%		
Overnight: open 6%, close 4%					
Local Authority Deps:	5%	n/a	5%	5%	5%
Sterling CDs:	5%	5-5%	5-5%	5-5%	5-5%
Dollar CDs:	3.07-3.04	n/a	3.16-3.13	3.37-3.34	3.65-3.62
Building Society CDs:	5%	5-5%	5-5%	5-5%	5-5%

ECGD: Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance. Make-up day: July 30, 1993. Agency rates 1985-1993 to Sept 25, 1993. Scheme III: 7.50%. Scheme for July 1, 1993 to July 30, 1993. Scheme IV & V: 6.00%.

EUROPEAN MONEY DEPOSITS (%)					
Currency	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	Call
Dollar:	3-2%	3-2%	3-3%	3-3%	3-2%
Deutschmark:	0-6%	0-6%	0-6%	0-6%	7-8%
Swiss Franc:	0-4%	0-4%	0-4%	0-4%	7-8%
Swiss Franc:	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%
Swiss Franc:	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%
Yen:	3-4%	3-4%	3-4%	3-4%	3-2%

GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS (Baird & Co)			
Bullion: Open \$402.35-402.75	Close: \$401.55-402.05	High: \$403.70-404.20	
Low: \$399.00-399.50	Gravimetric: \$400.50-402.50	\$265.50-267.50	
Sovereigns: Old \$94.00-96.00	\$62.00-60.00	New \$94.00-96.00	\$62.00-60.00
Palladium: \$119.00 (\$278.00)	Silver: \$5.34 (\$3.55)	Palladium: \$144.25 (\$366.00)	



## Small losses on the day

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 2. Dealings end August 13. Contango day August 16. Settlement day August 23. Forward margins are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
100	100.00	100.00	Bank of England	100.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
101	101.00	101.00	Bank of Ireland	101.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
102	102.00	102.00	Bank of Scotland	102.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
103	103.00	103.00	Bank of Wales	103.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
104	104.00	104.00	Bank of Cyprus	104.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
105	105.00	105.00	Bank of Greece	105.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
106	106.00	106.00	Bank of Spain	106.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
107	107.00	107.00	Bank of Portugal	107.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
108	108.00	108.00	Bank of France	108.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
109	109.00	109.00	Bank of Italy	109.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
110	110.00	110.00	Bank of Germany	110.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
111	111.00	111.00	Bank of Netherlands	111.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
112	112.00	112.00	Bank of Belgium	112.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
113	113.00	113.00	Bank of Luxembourg	113.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
114	114.00	114.00	Bank of Austria	114.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
115	115.00	115.00	Bank of Switzerland	115.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
116	116.00	116.00	Bank of Sweden	116.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
117	117.00	117.00	Bank of Denmark	117.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
118	118.00	118.00	Bank of Norway	118.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
119	119.00	119.00	Bank of Finland	119.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
120	120.00	120.00	Bank of Iceland	120.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
121	121.00	121.00	Bank of Ireland	121.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
122	122.00	122.00	Bank of Scotland	122.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
123	123.00	123.00	Bank of Wales	123.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
124	124.00	124.00	Bank of Cyprus	124.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
125	125.00	125.00	Bank of Greece	125.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
126	126.00	126.00	Bank of Spain	126.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
127	127.00	127.00	Bank of Portugal	127.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
128	128.00	128.00	Bank of France	128.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
129	129.00	129.00	Bank of Italy	129.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
130	130.00	130.00	Bank of Germany	130.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
131	131.00	131.00	Bank of Netherlands	131.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
132	132.00	132.00	Bank of Belgium	132.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
133	133.00	133.00	Bank of Luxembourg	133.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
134	134.00	134.00	Bank of Austria	134.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
135	135.00	135.00	Bank of Switzerland	135.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
136	136.00	136.00	Bank of Sweden	136.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
137	137.00	137.00	Bank of Denmark	137.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
138	138.00	138.00	Bank of Norway	138.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
139	139.00	139.00	Bank of Finland	139.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
140	140.00	140.00	Bank of Iceland	140.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
141	141.00	141.00	Bank of Ireland	141.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
142	142.00	142.00	Bank of Scotland	142.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
143	143.00	143.00	Bank of Wales	143.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
144	144.00	144.00	Bank of Cyprus	144.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
145	145.00	145.00	Bank of Greece	145.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
146	146.00	146.00	Bank of Spain	146.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
147	147.00	147.00	Bank of Portugal	147.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
148	148.00	148.00	Bank of France	148.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
149	149.00	149.00	Bank of Italy	149.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
150	150.00	150.00	Bank of Germany	150.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
151	151.00	151.00	Bank of Netherlands	151.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
152	152.00	152.00	Bank of Belgium	152.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
153	153.00	153.00	Bank of Luxembourg	153.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
154	154.00	154.00	Bank of Austria	154.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
155	155.00	155.00	Bank of Switzerland	155.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
156	156.00	156.00	Bank of Sweden	156.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
157	157.00	157.00	Bank of Denmark	157.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
158	158.00	158.00	Bank of Norway	158.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
159	159.00	159.00	Bank of Finland	159.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
160	160.00	160.00	Bank of Iceland	160.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
161	161.00	161.00	Bank of Ireland	161.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
162	162.00	162.00	Bank of Scotland	162.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
163	163.00	163.00	Bank of Wales	163.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
164	164.00	164.00	Bank of Cyprus	164.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
165	165.00	165.00	Bank of Greece	165.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
166	166.00	166.00	Bank of Spain	166.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
167	167.00	167.00	Bank of Portugal	167.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
168	168.00	168.00	Bank of France	168.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
169	169.00	169.00	Bank of Italy	169.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
170	170.00	170.00	Bank of Germany	170.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
171	171.00	171.00	Bank of Netherlands	171.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
172	172.00	172.00	Bank of Belgium	172.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
173	173.00	173.00	Bank of Luxembourg	173.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
174	174.00	174.00	Bank of Austria	174.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
175	175.00	175.00	Bank of Switzerland	175.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
176	176.00	176.00	Bank of Sweden	176.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
177	177.00	177.00	Bank of Denmark	177.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
178	178.00	178.00	Bank of Norway	178.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
179	179.00	179.00	Bank of Finland	179.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
180	180.00	180.00	Bank of Iceland	180.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
181	181.00	181.00	Bank of Ireland	181.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
182	182.00	182.00	Bank of Scotland	182.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
183	183.00	183.00	Bank of Wales	183.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
184	184.00	184.00	Bank of Cyprus	184.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
185	185.00	185.00	Bank of Greece	185.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
186	186.00	186.00	Bank of Spain	186.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
187	187.00	187.00	Bank of Portugal	187.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
188	188.00	188.00	Bank of France	188.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
189	189.00	189.00	Bank of Italy	189.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
190	190.00	190.00	Bank of Germany	190.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
191	191.00	191.00	Bank of Netherlands	191.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
192	192.00	192.00	Bank of Belgium	192.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
193	193.00	193.00	Bank of Luxembourg	193.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
194	194.00	194.00	Bank of Austria	194.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
195	195.00	195.00	Bank of Switzerland	195.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
196	196.00	196.00	Bank of Sweden	196.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
197	197.00	197.00	Bank of Denmark	197.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
198	198.00	198.00	Bank of Norway	198.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
199	199.00	199.00	Bank of Finland	199.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
200	200.00	200.00	Bank of Iceland	200.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
201	201.00	201.00	Bank of Ireland	201.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
202	202.00	202.00	Bank of Scotland	202.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
203	203.00	203.00	Bank of Wales	203.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
204	204.00	204.00	Bank of Cyprus	204.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
205	205.00	205.00	Bank of Greece	205.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
206	206.00	206.00	Bank of Spain	206.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
207	207.00	207.00	Bank of Portugal	207.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
208	208.00	208.00	Bank of France	208.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
209	209.00	209.00	Bank of Italy	209.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
210	210.00	210.00	Bank of Germany	210.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yld	P/E
					ch	%	
211	211.00	211.00	Bank of Netherlands	211.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
212	212.00	212.00	Bank of Belgium	212.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
213	213.00	213.00	Bank of Luxembourg	213.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
214	214.00	214.00	Bank of Austria	214.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
215	215.00	215.00	Bank of Switzerland	215.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
216	216.00	216.00	Bank of Sweden	216.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
217	217.00	217.00	Bank of Denmark	217.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
218	218.00	218.00	Bank of Norway	218.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
219	219.00	219.00	Bank of Finland	219.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
220	220.00	220.00	Bank of Iceland	220.00	0.00	0.00	1.00





**MUSIC page 30**  
The young Russian  
conductor Yakov  
Kreizberg makes a  
stunning Proms debut

# ARTS

**THEATRE page 31**  
Can George C. Wolfe  
win back audiences  
at the ailing New York  
Shakespeare Festival?



**CINEMA: Geoff Brown on a wimpish Tom and Jerry, turtles past their view-by date, and other grown-up stuff**

## Th-th-that's all too cute for words, folks!

Ever since studio executives noticed the millions raked in by *Home Alone*, *The Little Mermaid* and their kin, family entertainment has been back in fashion. New cartoon features sprout almost monthly. Children's classics such as *The Secret Garden* and *Black Beauty* are bouncing back. Warner Brothers has devised a new trademark for films deemed safe for toddlers: Bugs Bunny leans beside the Warner shield, munching a carrot. What is safe for toddlers, however, may not be safe for accompanying adults. The trade paper *Moving Pictures UK* informed us last week that television advertising for *Tom and Jerry: The Movie* had been targeted at "four- to nine-year-olds with a female bias." The marketing boys were wise not to aim any higher: any viewers who remember *Tom and Jerry* in their prime would scarcely recognise these measly creatures as the sworn enemies who fought tooth and claw in MGM's cartoons.

For a start, they talk. This is vandalism, like making Harpo Marx talk. They talk such rot, too. "A cat and a mouse, friends? That's disgusting!" Tom sneers in alley-cat tones. Yet become friends they do, after a wrecking ball destroys their domestic nook and they join the street's homeless menagerie. "We kinda blend together, coffee and cream, boy what a team!" they sing. Enter the plot. Like the Marx Brothers in their later comedies, *Tom and Jerry*'s function is not so much to cut noisy capers as to help the lovely, distressed heroine. She is Robyn, the girl next door with golden hair, headband, jeans and floppy T-shirt. She is also a runaway, trying to escape from an evil guardian with hooks into her trust fund. The new-look *Tom and Jerry* almost slobber over the girl; the originals would have eaten her. Admittedly, when you have to fill 84 minutes rather than seven, you cannot rely on visual gags alone. Hence the profusion of supporting characters, from crooked veterinarian Dr Applecheek to Ferdinand, the screen's fattest, unfunniest

**Tom and Jerry: The Movie**  
MGM Trocadero, U  
Teenage Mutant Ninja  
Turtles III  
MGM Trocadero, PG  
Nuit et Jour  
Renoir, 15  
The Last Bolshevik  
ICA Cinematheque  
The Snapper  
Plaza, 15

III, their personal appeal is starting to fade. True, they still say "Dude" and "Cool!", but their hunger for pizza barely surfaces, and writer-director Stuart Gillard cannot wait to whisk them from their New York sewer home to a numbingly mundane adventure in 17th-century Japan.

With the lead performers hidden from sight in green suits, Stuart Wilson makes the best impression as an English adventurer selling arms to a nasty warlord. But pantomime villainy is scarcely enough to give the film individuality. If this is the best the film-makers can do, the Turtles are likely to join the Cabbage Patch dolls on the heap of discarded toys.

Adults on the loose during the summer need sustenance too, although distributors sometimes forget it. *Nuit et Jour* is a film by

Chantal Akerman, the Belgian feminist whose rigorous oeuvre began with a feature called *Je, Tu, Il, Elle*. Luckily she has unbent a little. *Nuit et Jour* almost recalls the films of Eric Rohmer in its inquisitive look at young love. And whatever its faults, it is always a pleasure to watch.

As if to signal their close bonding, the characters' names all begin with J. Julie and Jack, new to Paris, spend their days making love. At night Jack is employed as a cab driver, sharing his car with Joseph, who works the day shift. Unwittingly, Jack also starts sharing Julie with Joseph. She believes she can love them both without hardship; but events prove her wrong.

Only in France could people endlessly discuss their feelings. Akerman's camera catches them in full flight: Guilaine Londez's Julie is particularly ebullient, so beady-eyed and beaming that she becomes a mild irritant.

Although the cast of tangled lovers brings Rohmer to mind, an important difference remains. Rohmer allows you to get close to the characters; you care what happens. Here, after a point, you do not. Akerman directs with clear deliberation, and by the time Julie's ménage à trois unravels, your interest lies more in the careful framing and the gliding camera than the characters' beating hearts.

More grown-up cinema arrives in *The Last Bolshevik*, a fascinating video portrait by Chris Marker of the Russian director Alexander Medvedkin, best-known for *Happiness*, his riotous, lyrical silent comedy of 1934. This is no conventional frudge through clips, photos and talking heads: Marker sometimes juggles his imagery like a poet, philosopher or clown, but always like a complete film-maker.

Although his films suffered official censorship, Medvedkin was no heroic, suffering artist. He won the Lenin Prize; he filmed May Day processions, and never once questioned his communist beliefs. As Medvedkin's bizarre life is untangled, from his birth in 1900 through the October Revolution, civil war



Come on, guys, kiss and make up: older viewers of a sensitive nature may be upset by certain scenes in *Tom and Jerry: The Movie*ys

and Stalin to his death on the crest of perestroika, an entire century and ideology comes under Marker's quizzical gaze. To supplement the screenings, the ICA is also showing *Happiness* itself and Marker's dazzling portrait of Japan, *Sans Soleil*.

Finally, to Britain. Stephen Frears' BBC film of Roddy Doyle's *The Snapper* has already played

on television, where it seems most at home: on the cinema screen, the persistent close-ups can get wearing. Not that you want Hollywood velvet for Doyle's rollicking Dublin family, who shout too much, drink too much, watch too much television, and occasionally vomit over a sinkful of dirty dishes.

Although fluently made, *The Snapper* cannot match the visual

standard of Frears's earlier television work. Two performances make the cinema transfer worthwhile. Tina Kellegher impresses as the pregnant daughter Sharon, who keeps the baby's father a mystery while chaos erupts all around. But the film is stolen by Colm Meaney as Dessie, the breezy father of six who gets most of the author's best lines and rediscovered

love and tenderness on the wayaid the delivery room.

For British cinema's past glori at make your way to the Odege Haymarket, where eight David Lean films are being revived. Te a epics are there, including tity restored *Lawrence of Arabia*. t the biggest treats are 1940s classiat such as *Great Expectations* an a *Brief Encounter*.

## Delights at the end of the tunnel

Sir Marc Brunel's Thames tunnel, a wonder of the Victorian world, is the subject of a fascinating new exhibition

This must be the best-concealed exhibition in London. Buried in an unmarked grave in the basement of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great George Street, just off Parliament Square, there is not so much as a poster to announce it. Although even if there were, the title of the show, "The Triumphant Bore", is hardly alluring to anyone not in on the joke.

The exhibition celebrates the 150th anniversary of Sir Marc Brunel's Thames tunnel. Few of the thousands of Londoners who travel daily on the East London line to New Cross realise that they are passing through one of the great engineering marvels of the 19th century. And not only an engineering marvel. Lord Wellington called it "the greatest work of art ever contemplated". In its day it was a popular sensation of a magnitude that makes *Jurassic Park* look like a garden fête.

The notion of a tunnel under the Thames was first mooted at the end of the 18th century. The river was a barrier to the burgeoning north-south trade, but a conventional multi-span bridge below London Bridge would have presented an obstruction to water traffic. Several earlier tunnel projects foundered from the lack, either of funds, or of satisfactory solutions to the problems of the unstable strata of sand, gravel and quicksand on the river bed.

Brunel's solution, patented in 1818, was a shield to spearhead the diggings and construction. Based on the technique by which the ship worm riddled Britain's hearts of oak, the principle of Brunel's shield has made possible every subsequent major tunnelling venture.

Funds were raised and work began in March 1825. From the start the project was beset with unforeseeable problems that escalated the costs, con-



"The greatest work of art ever contemplated": tourists saunter through the Thames tunnel in an 1843 "transparency" print

stantly interrupted the work and cost Brunel his health. There were serious floods in 1827 and in 1828, when six workmen were killed and Brunel's son Isaac Kingdom Brunel, who increasingly assumed responsibility for the work, was seriously injured.

Between 1828 and 1835 the tunnel was bricked up and work stopped altogether while efforts were made to find new funding from the Treasury. It was at this stage that *The Times* cruelly christened the project "the Great Bore". Three more major floods and another death ensued, and Marc Brunel suffered a heart

attack and a stroke before the tunnel, 1,200ft long, was finally opened on March 25, 1843.

London went wild. In the first 15 weeks more than a million people visited the tunnel, paying a penny a time. By the end of the year the number had grown to two million. Indeed, because there were never enough funds to provide proper approaches for the traffic, the tunnel became a show rather than a utility.

The arches were occupied by more than a hundred stalls, selling refreshments and souvenirs of all kinds. When Queen Victoria visited the tunnel, one of the vendors laid

printed handkerchiefs along her route. His object was not entirely Drakcan gallantry: once soiled by the royal feet, the price of the handkerchiefs was raised from 3/6d to half a guinea.

The present exhibition brings together the works of art generated by the tunnel. Alongside Brunel's exquisite engineering drawings and the gloriously presented guides and proposals produced during the long fund-raising period, is a display of the peculiar Victorian genius for commemorative gewgaws.

The double horseshoe arches of the tunnel provided a distinctive logo which turns up on medals, plates, fabrics, boxes, toys, brooches, needle-cases and pin cushions. Moulded gin-bottles in Lambeth stoneware represent, in clever trompe-l'oeil, the dramatic brickwork of the tunnel entrance (which can still be seen, blackened and somewhat obscured, at Wapping station).

The long, fascinating vista of the tunnel also stimulated the early Victorian interest in optical toys. "Transparency" prints of the tunnel are designed to be held against a strong light, when the lights along its length appear dramatically illuminated. Paper peepshows, pulling out in concertina form, still give a vivid, three-dimensional impression of the original appearance of the tunnel.

The later history of the tunnel was less glorious. By

1865, when the East London Railway Company took it over, it was reported as being a haunt of drunks and derelicts. It is not exactly a delectable place today. This secret show could help redeem it.

**DAVID ROBINSON**

● The Triumphant Bore is at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London SW1 (071-222 7722), Mon-Fri 9.15am-5.30pm, throughout August.

## Women winners

**THELMA** Holt, Alan Rickman and their chums were not the only luvvies to lose out when Jules Wright and her Women's Playhouse Trust were chosen to run the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith, London, last week from 40 applications. Michael Bogdanov and his English Shakespeare Company had teamed up with Andrew Leigh, the administrator of the Old Vic, to present a proposal. They don't have quite the same cause for righteous indignation, however — at least they got two interviews, whereas the Holt-Rickman partnership was dismissed after one look at their proposal.

There was not, contrary to rumour, a bid from Kenneth Branagh and Emma Thompson. Presumably they are far too busy tackling another monstrous headache, their remake of *Frankenstein*.

● FOR the first time since the 1917 Russian Revolution, a Fabergé will be feted in St Petersburg. Next Thursday, Theo Fabergé will be returning to the city in which his grandfather — Carl Fabergé, maker of the world's most desirable eggs, and general jeweller to the Tsars — had his home and workshop until the

## ARTS BRIEFING

Fabergé family fled to west in 1917.

During his week-long visit Theo will present a new Petersburg Egg, designed himself, to the people of city: it will then go on permanent exhibition in the museum.

### Last chance...

THE Tate Gallery does have quite the special responsibility towards Blake as it towards Turner, but its holdings are so considerable and extraordinary that it justifies a similar series of shows concentrating on particular periods or aspects of the artist's work. The second, entitled "Independence and Innovation", concentrates on the decade 1779-1789, from Blake's enrolment to still engraving at the Royal Academy, to the production of first important illustrations: *Songs of Innocence*, *The Book of Thel*. This fascinating opportunity to witness the birth of a visionary is until Sunday (071-821 1313).

PAIRICK BERGIN  
ANNE PARILLAUD  
JASON SCOTT LEE

A STARTLING EPIC OF SEDUCTION  
Brave, passionate and wildly beautiful

by VINCENT WARD

# Map of the HUMAN HEART

RENOIR MINEMA

STARTS TOMORROW

From the Director of THE HAIRDRESSER'S HUSBAND MONSIEUR HIRE

PLAYFULLY WICKED  
NOIRET, WISE AND COMICAL AS EVER

PHILIPPE NOIRET RICHARD BOHRINGER THIERRY LHERMITTE

A new comedy by PATRICE LÉCONTE

# TANGO

MIQU-MIQU JUDITH GODRECHE CAROLE BOUQUET JEAN ROCHEFORT

NOW SHOWING

Camden Cinema Camden Plaza



## LONDON

**PROMS** The London premiere of Judith Weir's *Unlabeled*, performed by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra under Martin Brabbins, is the highlight of tonight's programme, which also includes music by Britten (*Peter Grimes*), Debussy (*Jeux*), and Prokofiev (*Symphony No. 7*).  
**THE BASSETT TABLE** Gambling, love and strange scientific experiments are the ingredients in this comedy by the 18th Century wit, Mrs. Centlivre. Revived by Company of Clerks.  
**HERMISTO PASCOAL** A chance to hear Latin jazz at its very best. A virtuoso instrumentalist and composer, Pascoál plays here with his energetic group, *Romero's*.  
**CARMEN** The Holland Park Theatre's summer season continues with Regency Opera's production of Bizet's masterpiece, directed by Hans Schütz.

## TODAY'S CHOICE

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Sara Yelland

**Holland Park Theatre**, Holland Park, London W8 6JH. Tel: 01-833 3438. Tonight, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm.  
**REGIONAL**  
**CHICHESTER** Prunella Scales plays Lady Lark and Frank Luntz as the merchant of Venice in *The Merchant of Venice*.  
**FESTIVAL THEATRE**, Oldfield Park, Oldfield, Woking, Surrey. Tel: 01-335 2323. Tonight, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm.  
**EXETER** Scenes of the City, an ambitious multimedia performance based on the Charles Dickens piece of the same name is presented by musicians from the southwest of England including Charlie Hennessey on

violin and Marcus Vorhies on double bass.  
**Creativity Park**, Cyst St Mary, Campus Arts Festival. Tel: 01483 821389. Tonight, 7.30pm.

**NORWICH** The English Touring Opera performs Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*.  
**STRAITFORD UPON AVON** Alec McCowen returns to Stratford after 30 years to play Prospero in *The Tempest*.  
**STRAITFORD UPON AVON** David Summer as Julius Caesar, Barry Lynch as Mark Antony, in Shakespeare's great political masterpiece. A promise of a place in which the audience is encouraged to move with the action.  
**THE OTHER PLACE**, 177th Street, London. Tel: 01-497 9977. Tonight, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Sun 1.30pm. 18 September 25.

**ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA** Richard Johnson and Celia Hoggins in a golden-hued production, directed by John Gielgud. Tel: 01-497 9977. 19.50pm.

**THE CHANGELING** Michael Albenborough's wild and lusty production from Stratford, with Cheryl Campbell and Malcolm Storry singing into a void.  
**THE PIL**, Barbican, St. Andrew, EC2. Tel: 01-497 9977. Today, 2pm and 7.15pm. 19.50pm.

**GODSPELL** Candy-Rebecca Christian. The 1970s hit revived for a month, with Andy Crane, Gemma Craven.  
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## THEATRE GUIDE

Henry Kingston's assessment of theatre showing in London

■ House full, return only  
 ■ Some seats available  
 ■ Seats at all prices

**Dakota's thrilling Expressions** production of *Frederick's* soul-searching National (Oxford), South Bank, SE1. Tel: 01-497 9977. Tonight, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm. Back 40.

**THE LAST YANKEE** Subtle and touching Arthur Miller premiere. Margot Leicester, Matthew Marsh lead a quartet of troubled Americans. Duke of York's, St Martin's Lane, WC2. Tel: 01-497 9977. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm. Sun 1.30pm.

**THE MADNESS OF GEORGE IV** Royal of Alan Bennett's clever history play. Nigel Hawthorne returns in the performance of his life. National (Oxford), South Bank, SE1. Tel: 01-497 9977. Tonight, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm. Sun 1.30pm.

**THE MOUNTAIN GIANTS** Son Thomas, Desmond Barr in *Frederick's* soul-searching National (Oxford), South Bank, SE1. Tel: 01-497 9977. Tonight, 7.30pm, then Aug 10-14, 7.30pm. Sun 1.30pm.

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## THEATRE: Benedict Nightingale reviews an Ayckbourn comedy, directed by the playwright

## It's my party and I'll cry if ...

Time of My Life  
 Vaudeville

PRESENT Alan Ayckbourn with the space-time continuum as we know it, and he is liable to start twisting it into odd, Einsteinian knots. So it proves with *Time of My Life*, which opens with a family party in what seems to be an Italian-Turkish-Romanian restaurant in the Mancurian gin-and-tonic belt, and though it never shifts from that strange setting, proceeds to obey three chronological laws at once.

The part of the plot that concerns Laura and Gerry, the 54-year-old birthday girl and her husband, occurs on the night of the party. The other two, involving their sons' emotional entanglements, jump and hop in opposite directions, one going anticlockwise two months into the past, the other fast-forwarding two years into the future; and always at the same tables, with the same waiters serving the same bizarre dishes.

You may have to read my last paragraph twice, but I can promise that, once in the theatre, you won't be calling for a stage-manager to rewind the play. Ayckbourn's technical skills are as sure as ever, and more purposeful than usual. The subjects are what we should expect, given the spurious bounce of the title. They are disillusion, the impermanence of love, the elusiveness of happiness, the poignancy of hope remembered, and death. Look backward, look forward, it is the same. However you regard it, the plot tells us, time is the enemy.

There are two or three hilarious moments, and many wonderfully droll ones; but this is undeniably one of Ayckbourn's less hearty creations. The party itself may eventually be recalled by the boys as a fun occasion and evidence of their parents' mutual devotion; but its tensions are obvious before dessert has been served. Only her younger son, Adam, escapes the



Anton Rodgers as Gerry Stratton and Gwen Taylor as his wife Laura in Alan Ayckbourn's *Time of My Life*

brassy contempt that Laura directs at the guests and their gifts alike. Pity husband Gerry, elder son Glyn, daughter-in-law Stephanie, and (especially) Adam's girl friend Maureen, a cowed punk whose "respectable" clothes are zanyer than her multi-bued spikes and studs. As Gwen Taylor plays her, Laura comes near, perhaps too near, to one of those monster matriarchs you used to see glowering from McGill's seaside postcards.

We return to its jolly horrors for a hyper-ironic ending, but most of the play is spent exploring the fault-lines

that run up to, through, and past Laura's party. It quickly emerges that Anton Rodgers' glum, weary Gerry dies in a car crash immediately afterwards, victim of drink and, it seems, of some curious discoveries. The family business declines, as does Richard Garnett's Glyn, a spineless lothario pathetically in thrall to his uncaring mum. Stephen Mape's scattered Adam makes a bumbling bond with Sophie Heyman's scatty but feisty Maureen. On the whole, the women emerge from the play looking a lot healthier than the men.

Ayckbourn, who also directs, is finely served by his cast, not least in the two scenes that had the first night audience in stitches. One shows Adam and Maureen's meeting, him mistaking her for a prostitute, her thinking him an orgasmic pimp. The other has Karen Drury's put-upon Stephanie at rock bottom, her numb nods of misery mistaken by Terence Booth, who plays a series of bizarre waiters, for agreement to his suggestion of pudding after pudding after pudding. That is funny, very funny, and not at all funny-quintessential Alan Ayckbourn.

## CONCERT: Intense Tchaikovsky, as a young Russian conductor makes a stunning Proms debut



Kreizberg: the energy of a young man at the height of his powers

## Starting on a note of authority

BBC SO/Kreizberg  
 Albert Hall/Radio 3

THE Proms, it seemed, had at last got under way. There had been an explosion of a start, with *Elektra* on the opening night; there had been capacity houses before - indeed, many times already this season. But the real tension of anticipation and rapture of applause had to wait until Tuesday when the young Leningrad-born conductor, Yakov Kreizberg, met the BBC Symphony Orchestra, to extraordinary effect.

Kreizberg's reputation had gone before him. Acclaimed from his 1992 Glyndebourne debut in *Jenufa* were recalled in programme note and radio commentary; his teachers, Leonard Bernstein and Michael Tilson Thomas, were named; his future plans (as music director and chief conductor-elect of the Komische Oper in Berlin) were paraded. What the present appearance showed was an authority and acuteness of musical response entirely his own.

It was Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony which put him through his paces. This was a performance which began and ended with a barely animate shudder of movement, such that it was

difficult to tell exactly when it was born and when it died. Yet its entire existence rippled with the energy of a young man at the height of his powers.

Not a second in the opening movement went to waste. After the decisive weighting (rather than mere accenting) of string on viola and bass bow, the music would be lifted with a sudden velocity as if the violins anticipated the flight of the woodwind. Tension was built imperceptibly, then released with a quick winding-in of a phrase. This was constantly surprising, mercurial playing, taken to its natural conclusion in a real Queen Mab of a scherzo.

Here, too, while the ear was focusing on the fleetness of finger, mouth and breath, and being seduced by the light and pleasurable melancholy they articulated, a powerful head of steam was being built up, as it were, behind one's back. This provided the depth and charge for the intensity of the finale, its great falling theme a hushed murmur

as each phrase was drawn back sharply, in a sudden in-breath of pain.

Some inkling of Kreizberg's particular sensibility and skills could be discerned in his accompanying of the Chopin Piano Concerto No. 2. The dexterity of the little four-note curl which unfurls the piece set up a light, raw nervousness which, in the hands of Vladimir Ovsienko, could turn at will to melancholy or to mischief. Since his first prize at Leeds in 1987, we have heard rather too little of Ovsienko in Britain. His is an immediately distinctive pianism: in Chopin, all but negating the hammer action of the piano, and distilling from its notes pure, liquid sound; in Prokofiev and Rachmaninov balladistic rich song with firm delineation and definition.

Rachmaninov, as it happened, had also begun this memorable evening, when David Wilson-Johnson and the BBC Symphony Chorus gave a stirring and dramatic performance of his cantata *Spring*.

HILARY FINCH

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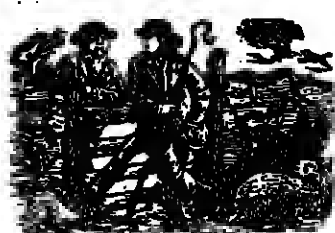




The poet John Clare excelled in observation of the English countryside. Robert Nye welcomes a resurgence of interest in his work

## Ploughing a lonely furrow

On Thursday, April 28, 1825, with that fine precision typical of him, in poetry or prose, John Clare wrote in his diary: "I observed a Snail on his journey at full speed and I marked by my watch that he went 13 inches in three minutes, which was the utmost he could do without stopping to wind or rest." At about the same time, Clare's publisher, John Taylor, was moving more slowly in bringing out *The Shepherd's Calendar*, which the poet hoped would restore his reputation. Taylor, who also published Keats before he switched to the safer market in arithmetical textbooks, did in the end bring out an edited and "polished" version of this poem (reducing 3,382 lines to 1,761) some two years later. It sold badly. The bottom had fallen out of the market in romanticism with the death of Byron, and Clare's first flush of fame as "the peasant poet", the literary ploughboy, to be patronised and gawped at, was fast fading. Taylor's attitude to Clare is depressing: "I have often remarked that your Poetry is much the best when you are not describing common things, and if you



would raise your Views generally and speak of the Appearance of Nature each month more philosophically (if I may say so) or with more Excitement, you would greatly improve these little poems."

This is nonsense. Clare's friend, Henry Francis Cary, came nearer the truth when he said the opposite: "What you most excel in is the description of such natural objects as you have yourself had the opportunity of observing, and which none before you have noticed, though every one instantly

recognises their truth." Cary was thinking, no doubt, of some passage as unpretentious but striking as this:

*The shepherd too in great coat  
And straw bands round his  
stockings lapt  
Wi plodding dog that sheltering  
steals  
To shun the wind behind his  
heels  
Takes rough and smooth the  
winter weather  
And paces thro the snow  
together  
While in the fields the lonely  
plough  
Enjoys its frozen sabbath now.*

Clare's neighbourly, companionable (though in later years

sometimes despairing) poetry, his directness of vision and keenness of insight into things that are almost invariably felt, not fancied, can be disliked only by those to whom poetry is a game of dressing-up, an emotional and intellectual charade, rather than a truth-telling.

Taylor himself inclined to the dressing-up view, and sought to "greatly improve these little poems" by adding conventional punctuation, slashing and truncating, and suppressing, leaving out difficult dialect words, and generally taking the shepherd out of the calendar.

It was not until 1964 that we had

a chance to read *The Shepherd's Calendar* exactly as Clare wrote it. Now, in the year of Clare's bicentenary, we have a new edition, prepared by Eric Robinson and David Powell, based on that earlier Robinson and Geoffrey Summerfield edition, with the addition of woodcuts by David Gentleman (see the two examples above) which will appeal to anyone with a love of the English countryside.

At the same time, also in honour of the bicentenary, we have a fresh edition of Clare's *Cottage Tales* (Carcanet, £9.95) and of *The Parish* (Penguin, £4.99) both edited by the same chaps in line with their admirable policy of not tidying up Clare's poetry. All three books will fit comfortably into the



jacket-pocket. I like to think of another young boy, like Clare himself with his first copy of Thomson's *The Seasons*, walking about the hedgerows with them everywhere, climbing over churchyard walls to read them in a bit of peace and quiet.

Clare is represented in the *New Oxford Book of Romantic Period Verse* by one poem only, and that not one of his best. The same fat volume gives us 11 bad poems by Felicia Dorothea Hemans, and eight not much better by Laetitia Elizabeth Landon, as well as all

manner of other indifferent stuff included on the grounds that it was widely read at the time of its publication.

The old Oxford anthologies were sometimes textually unreliable but they usually had some clear feeling for poetry behind them. Jerome McGann seems to have seen it as his task merely to explore the "full range of verse that was published in Britain between the years 1785 and 1832". As a historical sampler this is all very well, and certainly McGann contributes to a cultural understanding by organising the poems by date of first appearance, which also challenges traditional views of the period.

Those views could have been better challenged, though, by including something from *The Shepherd's Calendar* (1827) and by other work from the 1820 *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery*. "I am — yet what I am none cares or knows..." Clare's heart-breaking cry, the more penetrating for being a whisper, is no longer true in this year of his bicentenary, but it might as well be true so far as the *New Oxford Book of Romantic Period Verse* is concerned, and that's a great pity.

## Prehistoric inner city

Teotihuacan, "place of the gods", is a prehistoric metropolis lying northeast of Mexico City, thus named by the Aztecs to whom it was a ruin old beyond knowledge. Dominated by the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, among the largest structures ever raised in pre-Hispanic America, the mounds along the main avenue, the "Street of the Dead" (again an Aztec toponym), stretch for nearly three miles. Surveys in the 1960s showed that Teotihuacan was a grid-planned city, eerily reminiscent of Manhattan in its uniformity and precision of layout, with a population estimated at its apogee between AD200 and 700 to have exceeded 125,000.

Most of the population lived in walled compounds, each a city block square and enclosing several rambling apartment complexes, with rooms around internal courtyards and shrines. The walls of many of these dwellings were decorated with polychrome murals, and it is a group of these, wrenched from their setting in the Teotihuacan compound near the Moon Pyramid, that provided the original inspiration for this combined book and catalogue.

The looted paintings were bequeathed to the Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco in the 1970s, and rapidly proved an embarrassment; the United States had acceded to the Unesco convention on cultural property, which banned the importation of such stolen goods, and the Mexican government demanded their return. A diplomatic compromise led to the conservation of the murals in San Francisco. The

Norman Hammond

TEOTIHUACAN: ART FROM THE CITY OF THE GODS

Edited by Kathleen Berrin and Esther Pasztory  
Thames & Hudson, £28.00

voluntary return of half of them to Mexico in 1986, and the genesis of this loan exhibition surveying the whole of Teotihuacan's artistic achievement.

Mexican and North American scholars have joined in describing the nature of the city-state as revealed by archaeology, including the recent stunning discovery of mass warrior sacrifices in the foundations of the Temple of the Feathered Serpent. More than anything else, these burials have changed our perception of Teotihuacan as a utopian state, free from warfare and ruled by priests, and made it persuasively and typically Mesoamerican, a cultural ancestor of the Aztec empire.

The text is well-illustrated for the general reader, but also extensively referenced for the scholar, with site plans and excavation photographs to show where the art comes from and how it fits in. The catalogue, which occupies 110 of the book's 288 pages, has marvellous colour pictures and sensible captions; even the typo in Teotihuacan studies will learn a lot, and when the exhibition closes in October this book will remain a worthy monument to the partial unmasking of an enigmatic civilisation.



More masks survive from Teotihuacan than any other Mesoamerican culture. This greenstone example would have come from a temple of state

## Sensuous voice of old Ireland

Michael Parker's book is meticulously researched and documented. Heaney's fifty-odd years of life to date are covered in six chapters where the poetry gradually assumes precedence over its biographical contexts. The first two chapters precede the publication of *Death of a Naturalist* (1969) and are thus heavily freighted with details about Heaney's early upbringing on his father's farm in South Derry and about the swift succession of academic triumphs which gently but bewilderingly led him away from his background.

Parker then proceeds briskly through the published volumes of verse. Though the technique is basically close reading with linking commentary, what unites the chapters is their unremitting attentiveness to Heaney's poetic "voice".

Not every poet's literary personality seems so richly and distinctively concentrated in what we call a voice. Indeed, with some poets (Geoffrey Hill for example) the cooler, less personal term "style" seems more apt. The reason, I suspect, is that a poet like Hill cultivates a certain style of expression as a symbol of what he admires. You have to infer his personality from his values.

Stephen Logan

SEAMUS HEANEY  
The Making of the Poet

By Michael Parker  
Macmillan, £25

Heaney, on the other hand, conforms the language to the contours of his personality. For those who have heard him speak, the very texture of his poems resonates with the slow, mildly guttural idiosyncrasies of his remembered accent.



Seamus Heaney: brought up on rhyming lists of Latin roots

Parker indulgently shows that Heaney went through phases of trying to make himself sound like Hopkins or Dylan Thomas. But before the age of 30, the authentic note has been struck: "the squelch and slap/ Of soggy peat, the curt cuts of an edge/Through living roots awoken in my head."

"Digging", the first poem in that first volume, has become Heaney's "Lake Isle". Yet he hasn't repudiated it. Heaney's ear is still the principal organ of his imagination. In a poem of 1984 the act of splitting coal is, like digging, made one with the act of poetic composition. "The

sound of that relaxed alluring blow" is one of Heaney's characteristic feats of mimesis: imitating in sound a tactile weight and slowness of impact.

This auditory zest makes the best of Heaney's speech and prose as well as his poetry. Parker proves his relish of it by densely interlarding his commentary with tangy phrases from Heaney, such as references to "Marlowe's sensuous brunt". Yet as well as attempting the occasional bit of phonetic analysis, Parker indicates clearly the relation between Heaney's own verbal sensuousness, his undergraduate enthusiasm for Old English, his mother's reciting to him rhyming lists of Latin roots and his abiding allegiance to linguistic, social and political values rooted in old Ireland.

A weakness of this otherwise very useful book is that it has no polemical edge. Parker is far from submissive, yet he feels such evident affection for Heaney that he is happy to efface himself in the task of explication. His lack of any sense of a prowling opposition may just be the result of indifference to the critical avant-garde. Yet equally it suggests how far and wide Heaney's poetic voice has endeared itself, and more deeply than to the ear alone.

## A green and godless land

G.M. Tamas

BEYOND THE  
NEW RIGHT  
Markets, Government and  
the Common Environment  
By John Gray  
Routledge, £19.99

Conservatism is in deep trouble, according to John Gray. The glorious conservative counter-revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, which was a reaction to the socialism and liberal utopianism of the post-war years, the crisis of the welfare state and the squalor of communism, has been proved just another nationalist utopia.

The advocates of that counter-revolution quarrelled with the socialist view of human nature, alleging that human action was too unpredictable to serve as a basis for rational planning. The market, where supply meets demand spontaneously, was deemed to be superior. The complexity of human life made the claims of social engineering spurious; they believed the quest for equality ends in tyranny, since it necessarily impedes the individual's room for manoeuvre, the only real source of wealth and liberty. If people were left alone to do what they thought best, the community would benefit.

Now Gray, a conservative theorist, tells us that the nature of modern capitalism is quite alien to the *laissez faire* liberalism that served as a model for Thatcherites. What is more important, human societies do not work in the random and spontaneous fashion people such as Hayek believed. Culture and *mentalité*, shared ideas about the common good, beliefs about the ideal social arrangements, traditions concerning the desirable character of political institutions, count for more.

Our experience of society, according to Gray, does not fit the blank atomistic picture painted by doctrinaire liberals and, in spite of the polite concessions he makes to a noble kind of Anglo-Saxon individualism, the author harks back to a political mystique wherein people are linked together by something more than mere personal interest in maximising their advantages, or mere toleration of others for the sake of avoiding unnecessary pain. This would be an interesting reformulation of the romantic crit-

cism of liberals (so popular in the 1820s), if Gray were not so wary of appearing reactionary or unreasonable. Rather obviously, this romantic critique will have to posit a religion as a superior overview of human affairs that is not the result of a rationalistic human tyranny. Yet Gray is only too painfully aware of the secularism that dominates our lives. But if a romantic reaction to the dull prose of liberal capitalism cannot point heavenward, it will point downwards, to the Earth.

And this is, indeed, Gray's puzzling solution to the contemporary crisis of conservatism: he goes green. It is rather moving to see how the severity with which Gray judges great thinkers who once were his idols melts in the face of dubious charlatans such as James Lovelock and Ivan Illich, whom nobody would have expected to be exhumed from their intellectual graves.

There is something forced, maybe even slightly bogus, about Gray's godless green conservatism. It seems a brave, albeit desperate, effort to rescue conservatism after its momentary and unsuccessful flirtation with libertarian thought, but environmentalism as *ersatz* religion simply will not do. Judgments about nature's demands are notoriously tricky. They are especially hard to interpret without a corresponding doctrine of human nature. But perhaps one day Gray will offer us exactly that.

Gaspar Tamas is head of the Institute of Philosophy in Budapest and a leading opposition politician in Hungary.

This book is full of such gems for students of comparative religion, and anyone who thinks that all the inhabitants of the Middle East are Muslims. The reader learns, for example, that the Yezidis pray towards the sun, fast but three days a year and share a hierarchy of angels reminiscent of Zoroaster, or ancient Zarathustra. This ought not to surprise. The Yezidis first came to notice in history some 900 years ago in the mountainous heart of Kurdistan, Muslim dominion being only nominal at that time.

On account of their isolation of centuries, I expected some barbarian customs, but fortunately found only eccentricities, such as a ban on the eating of lettuce, fish and gazelle meat. Also their main prophet, Sheikh Adi, a Syrian Arab scholar of Islam who died in 1162, put a curse "on all written books" after he settled among the Yezidis in their well-watered valleys in today's Iraqi Kurdistan.

Since then, the community, that now numbers around 200,000, has been subjected to many persecutions — by Mongols, Turks, Arabs and Muslim Kurds. But they have survived and today impress visitors with their hospitality and tolerance. Dr Guest, who has updated his 1957 history, throws light on the beliefs of those other communities of the Middle East that hail from the ancient religious empire of Zarathustra, the Alawites, the Ahle Haqs and the Druzes.

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# When Franks and Germans ruled

A.L. Rowse on the military and cultural conquests that shaped Europe and bred the intense ethnic conflicts we still see today

The direct historical consequences of medieval migration and ethnic mingling are with us to the present day. As German speakers from Eastern Europe still trickle back into Germany, Professor Robert Bartlett shows how fundamental political problems of the 20th century have their origins in the dynamic period of conquest and colonisation of six or seven centuries ago.

He brings home to us that Europe had long been familiar with expansion and colonisation all around its periphery. In this remarkable book he describes the process in detail from the early Middle Ages till the mid-14th century, when the appalling experience of the Black Death imposed a pause. The work is one of synthesis, in which the author sums up a mass of research both readably and convincingly.

The vast demographic expansion of the period took place largely, but not wholly, by conquest. An Irish king of Leinster invited the Normans in. So did David I of Scotland. In a few generations Norman descendants were kings of Scotland. Much of the process was natural enough and may be described, if unfashionably, as the survival of the fittest.

On the largest scale demographically was the German expansion into the waste and under-populated lands of Eastern Europe. For this meant not only an "aristocratic diaspora", as the author calls it, but the settlement of peoples. Real colonisation: clearing of marsh and forest, founding of free villages, sowing and planting; then towns and cities — civilisation, in the literal sense of the word. We need not withhold the word "progress". It was certainly an improvement to inhabit a free village, if under a lord, still more a free walled town, rather than be subject to barbarian raids, rapine and slavery.

For again expansion was in part planned and orderly: conquest is followed by colonisation, which in turn leads to cultural change. The author describes how it took place, but is less certain about why. In 1066 Norman mounted knights and bowmen settled the hash of the old-fashioned Anglo-Saxons. Immediately the Normans covered northern England with castles. Then followed the cathedrals and

monasteries, instruments of civilisation. William the Conqueror had contingents of Bretons and Flemings fighting for him at Hastings. The military career was a free-for-all, open to talent. Ambition, if we may dare to use the word, played its part.

What accounted for the Norman, or "Frankish", triumph all round Europe? It was not only the demonic energy, which everybody noticed, but their new military technique, their discipline and common, devotional ideology. This holds good for Eastern Europe, where Germanisation meant Christianisation. It is an original approach to begin with the founding of bishoprics east of the Elbe.

**THE MAKING OF EUROPE: Conquest, Colonisation, and Cultural Change 950-1350**

By Robert Bartlett  
Allen Lane, £22.50

**THE KNIGHT IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND, 1000-1400**

By Peter Cross  
Alan Sutton, £16.99

into Pomerania, Silesia, Scandinavia, along the Baltic. From these centres civilisation spread: schools, mints and coinage, universities.

Few historians have much aesthetic sense. It would have been good to have a section on the splendour of Eastern Europe, the cathedrals and monasteries, the soaring civic churches, indeed the civic architecture in general. Perhaps too the literature, if that were not too much to ask for.

The southward expansion is a different story. For here the militant northerners came up against a Muslim civilisation in some ways superior, if losing vitality. Here too one can see the process at work. The interior of the cathedral at Cordoba is half-mosque; the great tower of Seville is of Muslim build, with a Christian Renaissance top.

Of course there was a constant ethnic conflict — that ebbs and flows, sometimes in reverse directions. In Poland German descendants became Slavised; in Ireland Anglo-Normans "go native", like

the Fitzgeralds of Munster. Numbers prevail. What about the advantages, if rarer, of cross-fertilisation, as in Welsh culture? Or the flowering of classic Greek thought, through Arab mediocrity, into our mathematics, medicine and the fuller knowledge of Aristotle?

We learn that with the later development of the high Middle Ages came a sharpening of ethnic conflict: modern "blood racism" was born. Was it a consequence of the increase of population, the filling up of empty spaces, the struggle for *Lebensraum*? If so, a mordant reflection for today. As the author says: "Europe is both a region and an idea."

If Professor Bartlett's book has the advantage of readability, Professor Cross's has fine illustrations to offset its unlyrical style. Here is visual appeal galore: effigies, paintings, charters, seals, coloured coats of arms. The subject is the rise of the knight from humble beginnings to the pinnacle of Chaucer's idealised portrait, or Langland's devotional description in *Piers Plowman* of Christ as knight.

The treatment is not theoretical — no chivalric nonsense — but practical: what the knight did, and the due service to another, lord or king, bishop or even saint. We are liable to forget, if indeed we knew, that miles meant simply soldier, and he might be a peasant. With the development of the art of warfare he became a mounted soldier. Towards 1100 emerges the new cavalry tactic of shock combat: the use of the spear and other armaments is shown in the invaluable Bayeux needlework.

The astonishing phenomenon of the Crusades gave the knights as such a boost. Military orders were formed, the Templars and Hospitallers. In Prussia the Teutonic Knights founded virtually a state. Henry IV fought there as a young man in what they regarded as a crusade — with more lasting results than in the eastern Mediterranean. Today we observe something of a reversal.

And so we watch the knight moving up, until he can be described as "the best chooser of a gentleman"; he achieves gentility. The essence of knighthood was service, the historic progression from function to (empty) honour.



A crusading knight, who may have denoted King Henry III, depicted in the Westminster Psalter c1250

## Trouble with fraggles

PROFESSIONAL grammarians and lexicographers are no good at ordering us how to use English, because their job is to describe, with greater subtlety than before, the slippery ways of the mother tongue, rather than lay down its supposed laws.

So the public yearning for certainty is generally met, as it always has been, by logophile amateurs and teachers who make the best of an impossible job.

Godfrey Howard (no relation) is a wordsmith who gives law-making a good name, as opposed to the simple souls who are persuaded that there can be only one law, and are convinced that they know it, and write to the newspapers to complain intemperately about split infinitives or BBC pronunciation. Howard likes and understands the swirling odes of English. In his *The Good English Guide* (Pan Macmillan, £16.99), he gives us a provisional guide to English usage in the 1990s, arranged alphabetically in short paragraphs. He provides a liberal explanation of current usage, and sensible advice about the rules, bigotry and fetishes of Standard English.

For example, although *alibi* has come to be widely used to mean any old excuse, such as turning up late for dinner because the baby-sitter defaulted, you are wiser to reserve the word to mean being somewhere else at the time, like the baby-sitter (its original Latin meaning). This is not because the new, general meaning of *alibi* is wrong or even uneducated. *Alibi* in this sense is becoming standard — and as a word too. But this new use vexes those who long for laws and know Latin.

TONY THORNES *Fads, Fashions & Culls* (Bloomsbury, £20) explains the passing show that gets into the mainstream press and reference books only after the beautiful people have moved on to the next craze, whether merry pranksters or Essex boys. They are invented by the media and have a short life. There is much in this book that would not be found outside specialist magazines such as *Melody Maker*. For example, those imitation antennae worn on the head by children in a brief vogue, combining intimations of extra-terrestrial and insect life, are called *deelybobbles* (why? *fraggles*; meaning deranged and/or dishevelled youth, is a subdivision of the crusty phenomenon).

This reconsideration of transient crazes considers intellectual fashions as well as dress and pop: there are essays on *deconstruction* and *cut-ups*, *hyper-realism*, and the *Glasgow pugs*. The battiest and most ephemeral rubbish on cults and fads is treated with scholarly objectivity, cross-reference and citation. This book will be a useful source of last resort.

Another reason for the proliferation of word books is not so much the urge to improve word power but the itch to play word games such as *Scrabble*, *Word Watching* and other trivial pursuits. The *Bloomsbury Dictionary of Difficult Words* (Bloomsbury, £17.99), edited by the American wizard of computer lexicography and editor of *Verbatim*, Laurence Urdang, gives definitions of 14,000 unfamiliar, complicated, obscure, misunderstood and misused English words with the urbanity we expect from him. The *Hutchinson Dictionary of Difficult Words* (Hutchinson, £15.99), edited by John Ayto, gives rather more familiar words, defined more tersely. Both mind the language and its sesquipedalianisms exhaustively; fine provided their advice is taken as only provisional, not the Law of the Medes and the Patens.

PHILIP HOWARD

## Hard times in the backwoods

Jayne Anne Phillips has been hailed as the most exciting young voice in American writing, and as the best short story writer since Eudora Welty. *Black Tickets*, a set of stories from the suburbs and farmlands in the deep South, takes the relationship between parents and children as its main theme.

The stories are snapshots of lives, 27 in little more than 260 pages. Here is Marcella, "hairy and black", who herds in her children with "her sausage smell and big sick pouring down"; the whole Jamaica Dolla, "your smell a clean yeast, a high white yogurt of the soul"; and Kate, whose mother has a brain tumour but is denied full knowledge of its development.

Despite the often trite situations in which characters find themselves, the prose lifts the tales until, once or twice, they hit a real nerve of emotion — a daughter's expression of her irrational love for her hardnosed, slightly senile father. Elsewhere the writing slips into a stream of consciousness encased in a deep South idiom. Sometimes this is hard to follow, but more often it reveals an unthinking, even joyful acceptance of a hard way of life.



Phillips: deep south idiom

*Iona Moon* by Melanie Rae Thon details a similar hardness. In fact the novel is relentlessly depressing. None of the characters snatches more than a few minutes of happiness in a small-town, backwater world which exudes a barren pointlessness. And, paradoxically, that's the point made by the book itself — no one ever does anything in White Falls, Idaho, and no one ever leaves it except in a coffin. One of the protagonists' mother, who works in the local mortuary washing and making up bodies, comes to symbolise this.

Iona is the younger sister of three farm-worker brothers. The book revolves around her adolescent

Alison Roberts

**BLACK TICKETS**  
By Jayne Anne Phillips  
Faber, £14.99

**IONA MOON**  
By Melanie Rae Thon  
Viking, £14.99

**THE MATTRESS ACTRESS**  
By Sophie Frank  
Faber, £6.99 pbk original

experiences, and those of school "friends", Jewelden Wilder, Jay Tyler and Willy Hamilton. Early experiences of sex and work together with families in various stages of breakdown make the meat of the book — all set in a dusty, downbeat world where hard luck seems to be the only fate on offer. Iona's relationship with an older, half-American Indian man flowers in a briefly moving interlude. His wooden leg rather piles on the life is hard theme, however.

An obsession with legs becomes too symbolically obvious. Jay Tyler, once a prize-winning diver, loses the use of his legs in a car accident and simultaneously loses the prom-

ise of a high-flying career. Iona's mother's legs are frozen in a deep winter cold, suggesting her inability to leave a life of domestic hardship. After a while it becomes unbearable.

On to another black cloud of a book. *The Mattress Actress*, a first novel by Sophie Frank, is an erotic and seamy sort of whodunnit. Ruby, a prostitute working Sydney hotels, is pursued by a mad and dangerous husband and an equally threatening and corrupt policeman who happens to frequent the parkour of her best friend Anita.

While Ruby gets caught in an unprofessional relationship with a client, a series of call-girl murders make the low-life scene more and more dangerous. There are three suspects, although the identity of the murderer is easily guessed. But Ruby becomes a tiresome character, unsympathetic and unintelligent. Much of the action is incredible — while Ruby enjoys a spot of bondage with her client-lover, for example, her husband is hiding in the cupboard. He eventually emerges, pulls a gun and there follows a nasty scene which leaves a bad taste rather than any sense of insight into character or plot.

## Just a bowl of artificial cherries

Lucy Hughes-Hallett

**THE LAUGHING ACADEMY**  
By Shena Mackay  
Heinemann, £13



Mackay: a surreal edge

At the retirement-home's new year party one of Shena Mackay's characters says, "Oh, just a thimbleful, thank you". Why so much of the likely quality of the sherry as of the dangers of driving home drunk. The Filipino nurse looks bemused, vanishes, and returns ten minutes later with three drops of sherry in a battered silver thimble. It's a very Mackayesque moment. A verbal cliché is transformed into something odd, glittering and poignant. Mackay is the consummate of bric-a-brac. Her fictional world is crammed with small, bright, valueless things. It is full of artificial cherries and fluted lampshades, pearlised figurines and glass beads. Her characters are mostly solitary, or at least isolated. Things, rather than people, fill their minds.

We know because Mackay allows us to follow every vagary of their thought-processes. It is this that gives her fiction its capacity to distort and charm at once. An artist considering the possibilities of working in glass entertains an image of a craftsman making glass animals in a seaside town. She becomes impatient with this figment of her own imagination: "Off the edge of the pier with him! — a faint hiss as a wave quenched and then closed over his bunsen burner." Another woman, musing on the "string of lovers" she has had sees an image of herself pulled across a park by a pack of dogs whose leashes cut her hands.

It is not only in the characters' minds that startling metamorphoses occur. These are fairy stories. A toad provides the key to an enchanted domain. A pair of glasses reveals a world horribly changed for the worse. The couple of lesbian antique dealers may have snapped up their animal heads at the closing-down sale of a theatrical costumiers but there is

something predatory and bestial about them, with their snailish sharpness. But these suggestions of the supernatural coexist with beady-eyed observation. Mackay finds the fantastic not by departing from the everyday but by examining it with hilarious minuteness.

Her imagery is sensually precise but with a surreal edge to it (toroises patterned like chocolate Easter eggs, the inhabitants of a geriatric ward muffled up like cocooned butterflies) and she has a wonderful knack of catching the waywardness of consciousness. A woman's lover issues an ultimatum and her mind shies away from the unwelcome need to decide. "Victorian, undoubtedly, the elaborate ironwork lattice. 'Crunch time' said the broken glass under people's feet." The focusing on inanimate objects is typical; so is the fine unpredictability of the prose rhythm. These stories are as mundane and magical, extravagantly odd and intimately human as the best kind of junk shop window.

## Scotland observed

Derwent May

**THESE ENCHANTED WOODS**  
By Allan Massie  
Hutchinson, £14.99

This is the second novel Allan Massie has published this year, and for this slight tale he has returned from Ancient Rome to his native Scotland. Not that one would recognise that it was Scotland except for glimpses of pine trees and a sighting of a Scottish MP in a kill: clearly life in the countryside round Perth nowadays is viewed in exactly the same way as life in the wealthier bits of the Home Counties.

A landowner (or laird) called Gavin gets drunker and drunker, and finally kills a child while driving. Fiona, his wife, sees to the horses and the dogs and listens to Dvorak, and toys with the idea of going back to an earlier lover.

Colin, an amusing brother-in-law who has a quotation for every eventuality but no confidence in himself, falls in love with a weirdo American girl. A sister-in-law who works in public relations turns out to be a wistful lesbian. *Nouveaux*

riches lodge themselves relentlessly in the social landscape. An indolent nephew meets a bright lower middle-class girl at Cambridge University and is amazed when he visits her parents in London: "He had never heard the word suburb spoken without a sneer or a laugh... He hadn't been prepared for the sheer niceness." Their affair, one is glad to find, goes well.

It is not the kind of novel in which one can pick out central characters. It is rather a web of interesting, topical situations (income tax threats, business gambles

and male homosexual fears of blackmail can be added to the list above) in which the characters are more like pawns holding the situations together than the sources of action.

On the title page, it is called a "comedy of morals" but it is not really a funny book — one smiles occasionally at the characters' ineffectuality, but they are rather exasperated smiles. *These Enchanted Woods* is sharply observed — the Labrador dog "sighing deeply", the Malvern water by the bedside, the "blighters in Japanese cars eating quiche in the lay-by" — but one reads it for the pleasures of recognition rather than the pleasures of surprise.

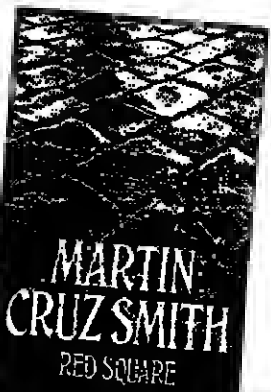
In today's Russia, there are no winners. Only survivors.

# MARTIN CRUZ SMITH \* RED SQUARE

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Mike Parry, *Independent*



HarperCollins Publishers



# Lyle shows signs of regaining appetite

FROM MEL WEBB IN MUNICH

THE big, fair-haired individual wandering up the 18th fairway, slightly distracted, slightly knock-kneed, could only have been one man. But then he made the onlookers stop and stare as he knocked in a 40-foot putt for an eagle, using, of all things, a long-handled putter. Yes, it was Sandy Lyle, and yes, he had capitulated to the curse of the broomhandle.

Lyle, who was completing a round of 69 in the pro-am that preceded the BMW International, which starts at the Nord-Eichenried club today, has been bedevilled by calamities on the greens this year, and he was using the broomhandle, he said, "just for a trial". Heaven only knows what his father, Alex, a professional of the old school, his first teacher and still his mentor, would have thought.

Lyle was at haste to assure everybody that he was only experimenting with the under-the-chin method. "I'll have to pluck up a bit of courage before using it in a tournament," he said. "But I've got so darned miserable this year with my putting, that I'm ready to give anything a go."

He has been much criticised for playing so little golf this season — this event is only his eighth in Europe, he has missed the cut three times and has only just over £29,000 to show for his infrequent efforts. In that time, Lyle has slipped from Ryder Cup certainty to long-odds outsider. His appetite for the big match seemed to have gone, and he even had a low-key spat about it recently with Bernard Gallacher, the European captain.

Peace has broken out between the men again, but Gallacher has said that he

wanted people in his team who were playing a lot and were in good form. Lyle has gone nowhere near to satisfying Gallacher's criteria on that count, suddenly, though, things have changed. He is playing this week, appears next week in the US PGA championship, then comes back immediately for the Murphy's English Open and has now filed an entry for the German Open, the last counting tournament in the automatic selection process. At long last, he appears to be a man with an objective in his sporting life again.

"I'm actually playing pretty well, tee to green, but my putting has really hurt me this year," he said. "I'm just plugging away in the hope I can make something happen." Everybody connected with the Ryder Cup will be hoping that he does.

Also in the field here is Ian Woosnam, who has also suffered his travails on the greens, but who has at least earned some serious money. He is 27th in the order of merit compared with Lyle's 110th, and four top-five finishes have helped him to nearly £20,000 Ryder Cup points. He is still languishing in seventeenth place in the cup table, but victory here would put him over the 300,000 mark.

Woosnam, who spent last week humping tea chests into his new home in Jersey, has not resorted to the long-handled job being tinkered with by Lyle, but so downcast is he about his putting that as late as yesterday he still did not know which putter he was going to use in the first round, today. "Any old thing will do," he said. "Anyway, it's not the putter, it's the man behind it." Oh, the misery of it.

# Lillee's line astray at Headingley

Mel Webb reports on an entertaining display on and off the fairway from a former scourge of England batsmen

It is not many years ago that the mention of the name Dennis Lillee was enough to strike fear into the hearts of the world's best Test batsmen. In partnership with Jeff Thomson, he formed one of Australia's most feared opening bowling attacks. It is, perhaps, just as well that he chose cricket to make his sporting mark — on the available evidence, his golf would not have brought him fame and fortune.

Lillee, who in 70 Tests took 355 wickets, more than any other Australian bowler, is in this country to watch the Ashes series, and will have done his share of gloating over the sagging fortunes of

England, the old enemy. Last Friday, however, he took time off from watching his compatriots tramping all over the country's cricketers to be the guest of honour at a golf day at Headingley golf club, organised by Michael Page Finance, an international firm of financial recruitment specialists in Leeds, as part of The Times Olivetti Corporate Golf Challenge.

Lillee, using borrowed clubs, revealed that as a golfer he is a fine former cricketer. "When he hit the ball, it stayed hit," Fred Howie, the organiser of the day, said. "Unfortunately, he didn't always hit them straight — he hit more than the odd curve drive."

Still, Lillee gave huge entertainment to the company's employees and guests, staying on after the golf to regale them with tales of derring-do on the Test match grounds of the world. A question-and-



In full swing: Lillee proved as entertaining off the course as on it at Headingley

answer session followed, and by all accounts a successful day became a satisfyingly long night.

Earlier, the leading guest among the 50 players competing had been Steve Jackson, an eight-handicapper, who

came in with 35 Stableford points, and the three counting staff members were Sandy Bell (handicap 12), with 35, Stephen Banks (24), with 32, and Howie (13), with 31.

Michael Page is one of hundreds of companies

which are taking part in the challenge, which is enjoying a successful first year with the financial backing of Olivetti, a world leader in information technology. There is still time to enter the competition, which reaches

its regional final rounds in early October. The rules of the competition are simple. Companies have to stage an 18-hole Stableford competition in which at least 25 players take part, with competitors playing off ½ of a maximum 24 handicap for men and 30 for women.

The 25 teams with the best aggregate score will qualify for one of five regional finals, and each team comprises of staff and the leading guest provided they are amateurs, have an official club handicap and are available for the regional and national finals. The five regional finals will be held, all golf expenses paid, at Fulford (North), Collingtree (Midlands), Bristol and Clifton (West and Wales), Haggis Castle (Scotland and Ireland) and Foxhills (South East).

The winning team in each region will go through to the national final, to be held from November 25 to 29 at the Hylan La Manga club resort in southern Spain, where a 36-hole Stableford competition over two days will be staged on the famous South Course, which has recently had an extensive face-lift from Arnold Palmer as part of a £30 million development package at the resort. Flights — by Viva Air, the leisure arm of Iberia, Spain's national airline — and accommodation at the five-star hotel at the resort, will be paid for by the organisers. The final has been approved by the Royal and Ancient Club, so amateur status will not be jeopardised.

A fee of £150 will register companies, for which they will receive a challenge trophy for the individual winner at their golf day, and three shields, all personalised, for the three runners-up.

Future lists appear weekly in the sports pages of The Times, and results also appear in the paper on a weekly basis. A range of personalised merchandise is also available to companies. All details are available from the challenge offices on 071-436 3415.

# Baltimore sold for record fee of £115m

By Robert Kirtley

RIVAL investment groups joined forces and pledged to buy the Baltimore Orioles baseball team for \$173 million (£115 million) on Monday, setting a record for the sale of a sports club.

The winning bid at a bankruptcy court auction surpassed the \$140 million paid in 1989 for the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League. The previous record for a baseball team was set last year when a Japanese-led group acquired the Seattle Mariners for \$125 million.

The Orioles went to auction when the majority owner, Eli Jacobs, filed for bankruptcy court protection after defaulting on debts earlier this year. Court documents indicate that he owes creditors \$320 million. He bought the club in 1989 for \$70 million.

The bidding opened at \$146 million and was over in a quarter of an hour. The winners were led by Peter Angelos, a Baltimore lawyer, and William DeWitt, a Cincinnati businessman, who, before the auction, had intended to make separate bids. Their backers include prominent Baltimoreans Tom Clancy, the author, Barry Levinson, the film director, and Pam Shriver, the tennis player. The winning group plans to keep the club in Baltimore. The losers were an art dealer, Jeffrey Loria, and Jean Fugett, the head of a large food company.

The sale must be ratified by ten of the 14 American League clubs and eight of the 14 National League clubs.

The price was about \$25 million higher than expected, but the Orioles are a hot property, defying trends in a sport racked by falling ticket prices, declining television revenues, exorbitant payrolls, unenviable labour relations and disaffected supporters. Last year, the club moved into a widely praised \$105 million stadium in the city centre. Most important, the team is competitive, which has generated sellout crowds of 46,000.

## House of Lords

## Scots Law Report August 5 1993

## Inner House

# Valuation of matrimonial home

# Planning circular relevant

**Wallis v Wallis**  
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle, Lord Lowry, Lord Slynn of Hadley and Lord Woolf

[Speeches July 22]

Where, as part of financial provision on divorce, a husband was ordered, under sections 8 to 10 of the Family Law Act 1985, to pay to his former wife a capital sum representing half the value of the matrimonial home as a condition of her transferring her half share in the house to him, the net value of the house was to be taken as at the date of separation notwithstanding that it had increased substantially in value by the date of divorce.

The House of Lords so held in dismissing an appeal by the defender wife, Mrs Margaret Jane MacDonald, from the order of the First Division of the Court of Session, Lord Hope, the Lord President, Lord Allanbridge and Lord Mayfield (1992 SLT 676) reversing the sheriff's order that the capital sum to be paid to her by her former husband, the pursuer, Paul William Wallis, was to take into account the change in value of the former matrimonial home between the relevant date and the date of the proof.

Section 8 of the 1985 Act provides: "On an action for divorce, either party to the marriage may apply to the court for... (a) an order for the payment of a capital sum or the transfer of property to

him by the other party to the marriage..."

"(2)... the court shall make such order, if any, as is — (a) justified by the principles set out in section 9 of this Act and (b) reasonable having regard to the resources of the parties..."

Section 9 provides: "(1)... (a)... the net value of the matrimonial property should be shared fairly between the parties to the marriage..."

Section 10 provides: "(1) In applying the principle set out in section 9(a)... the net value of the matrimonial property shall be taken to be shared fairly between the parties to the marriage when it is shared equally or in such other proportions as are justified by special circumstances."

"(2) The net value of the matrimonial property shall be the value of the property at the relevant date..."

"(3) In this section 'the relevant date' means whichever is the earlier of — (a)... the date on which the parties ceased to cohabit; (b) the date of service of the summons in the action for divorce..."

Mr D. J. D. Macdonald, QC and Mr C. N. Macrae, both of the Scots Bar, for the wife, the husband did not appear and was not represented.

LORD KEITH said that the effect of section 9(a) combined with section 10 was that in the absence of special circumstances

the net value of the matrimonial property at the relevant date, in the present case the date when the parties separated, was to be shared equally between them.

"The sheriff found that there were no special circumstances shown sufficient to justify departure from the principle of equal division, and went on to express the opinion that the total net value of the matrimonial property at the relevant date might be put at £38,900 giving a sum of £19,450 for each party on an equal division."

However, in arriving at the capital sum to be paid by the husband to the wife as a condition of her transferring to him her one half share in the former matrimonial home he added to the £19,450 the sum of £12,000, being one half of the increase in value of the house between the relevant date and the date of the proof.

His Lordship stated that there could be no doubt that for the purposes of the division contemplated by section 9(a) the matrimonial property was to be valued as at the relevant date and in the absence of special circumstances the net value as at that date was to be divided equally between the parties.

It was clear that the Act did nothing to address directly the problems which might arise where some item of matrimonial property had increased or fallen in value during the period since the relevant date, though some of those problems might be capable

of being solved by application of section 8(2)(b).

Where matrimonial property wholly owned by one party had depreciated substantially in value between the relevant date and the date of the proof but at the latter date the party owning it had no other resources, an equal division as at the relevant date involving payment by the party owning the property to the other party of one half of the net value at the relevant date would result in the latter party receiving much more than the former party would be left with, which might indeed be nothing at all.

It did not appear that section 8(2)(b) could be applied in such a way as to redress the balance in a situation of that kind.

The solution might be found in a finding of special circumstances under section 10(b), although changes in the value of matrimonial property between the relevant date and the date of proof could hardly, perhaps, be regarded as so unusual as to amount to special circumstances.

It was for consideration whether amending legislation was required to enable courts to deal with such problems in such a way as to produce fair results.

LORD JAUNCEY delivered a concurring speech and Lord Lowry, Lord Slynn and Lord Woolf agreed.

Solicitors: Reynolds Porter & Chamberlain for Brodie, WS, Edinburgh.

**Cameron v Secretary of State for Scotland**

Before Lord McCluskey, Lord Cullen and Lord Wylie

[Judgment June 30]

Where a planning authority required to apply a policy which required that a development should be permitted only if properly located in harmony with the landscape, it was not improper for it to have regard to considerations derived from a planning circular to which the policy was an exception, and which would therefore apply only if the policy was not met, because the circular provided by the policy was so ill-defined as to enable the authority to look to the circular so as to assist in giving content to the policy.

An Extra Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session so held, refusing an appeal by Mr David J. Cameron and Mrs W. Cameron under section 233 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 against a decision by a reporter appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland to determine their appeal against a refusal by Highland Regional Council of outline planning permission for a dwellinghouse.

Circular No 24/1985 provides: "The policy on development in the countryside should be founded on the following proposition:... (b) Isolated development should be discouraged in the open countryside, except where: (a) circumstances are clearly identified in development plans, including where a dispersed pattern of housing might be appropriate in more remote areas... or (b) there are special needs, e.g. the nature of employment requirements in a particular location."

Policy P101 of the development plan provides: "Pending total coverage of adopted local plans incorporating policies on the siting and design of houses in the countryside, a general presumption in favour of such development will apply provided that: Houses are properly located in harmony with the landscape and, where appropriate, with the scale and character of local buildings..."

Mr Colin Boyd for the appellants; Mr Gerry Moynihan for the respondent.

LORD MCCLUSKEY said that it was not disputed that the duty of the reporter under section 26(1) of the 1972 Act was to have regard to the development plan, and to any other material considerations: see *London Residential Body v Lambeth London Borough Council* (1990) 1 WLR 745.

The "material considerations" in this case included, *inter alia*, Circular No 24/1985. What was in consequence required of the reporter was that he make a planning judgment on the criterion in Policy P101, namely the location of houses in harmony with the landscape.

The appellants submitted that

the reporter had misdirected himself because he had approached that question as if there was a presumption against a development of the kind proposed, instead of a presumption in favour of such development.

He had, they submitted, brought into his consideration of the applicability of the first proviso in Policy P101 considerations derived from, *inter alia*, the circular, which it was not appropriate to have regard to at the stage of considering that proviso and the planning judgment that it necessitated.

The reporter's references to the circular were inappropriate in the context of considering the planning judgment and showed that the reporter had had regard to considerations which were not relevant to the application of Policy P101.

In his Lordship's opinion, however, even if the decision letter was read as indicating that the reporter had run all the considerations together, instead of dealing with each issue separately and in sequence, the appeal nevertheless failed. In those paragraphs the reporter variously referred to "the thrust" and to "the parameters set out in the development plan framework and Circular 24/1985". That was not illegitimate.

In the first place he was obliged, by section 26, to have regard both to that framework and to the terms of the circular.

Furthermore, he was entitled to bear in mind such criteria as could be found in those documents when making the judgment as to whether or not the proposed development was "in harmony with the landscape".

It was not wrong for him to try to obtain some point of reference for making that judgment for the words "properly located in harmony with the landscape" were really very imprecise indeed. There could be violent and diametrically opposed opinions and judgments as to what was in harmony with a particular landscape.

One had only to think of the glass pyramid outside the Louvre

to realise that in making judgments about the harmony between a development and its surroundings there could be diametrically opposed differences of view.

Accordingly when a planning authority or a reporter was required to make a judgment by applying such an ill-defined, and possibly undefinable, criterion as that, it was not wrong to bear in mind all the considerations which the statute obliged it or him to have regard to in determining the planning application to see if they assisted in the making of that judgment.

In the circumstances, even if the decision letter was to be read as indicating that the reporter did not make the particular judgment in clinical isolation from the considerations that lay behind the circular, the reporter was not guilty of making any error of judgment that rendered the decision *ultra vires*.

LORD WYLIE and Lord Cullen agreed.

Law agents: McGrigor Donald; Solicitor, Secretary of State for Scotland.

# Conditions of prison interviews in preparing for appeal

**Donaldson v Secretary of State for Scotland**

Before Lord Murray

[Judgment June 22]

Where a prisoner preparing for an appeal had visits from friends assisting in those preparations, which were conducted within earshot of a prison officer who was sitting too close for the prisoner's comfort, and at which he required to raise his voice to be heard through an aperture in a screen, he had no relevant grounds for judicial review of the conditions of the visits.

Lord Murray, sitting in the Outer House of the Court of Session, so held, dismissing as irrelevant a petition brought by Derek Donaldson for judicial review of a decision by the Secretary of State for Scotland as to the conditions under which he should meet visitors assisting in preparations for his appeal.

Rule 131 of the Prison (Scotland) Rules 1952 (SI 1952 No 565 (S18) provides: "(1) An appellant shall be allowed a visit from his legal adviser regarding the prosecution of his appeal... any such visit shall take place in the sight but not in the hearing of an officer."

(2) An appellant shall be allowed a visit from any other person with whom it is necessary for him to have an interview in connection with his appeal... save that any such visit shall be in both

the sight and hearing of an officer."

Miss Joanna Johnston for the petitioner; Miss Susan O'Brien for the respondent.

LORD MURRAY said that the petitioner had the status of an appellant in a prison for which the respondent was responsible.

He complained about visits under rule 131(3), which he maintained were conducted in a fashion which prejudiced the preparation of his appeal because of the need of privacy, and for him to conduct certain enquiries on a confidential basis.

While there might be force in what was said on his behalf, it did not appear that he had been accorded anything but the normal

prison facilities for visits to appellants. Those, of course, might conceivably give rise to particular prejudice in his case.

However, his Lordship was not persuaded that the enquiries which he wished to be made and reported on in a confidential manner could not be effectively done, for the most part, on his behalf by his solicitor in visits conducted under rule 131(1).

On the assumption that future interviews under rule 131(3) involving the petitioner would be conducted on the normal basis, it could not be said that the decision of the respondent was unreasonable in the circumstances.

Law agents: Anderson Strathern, WS; Solicitor, Secretary of State for Scotland.

# Challenge to expulsion from university

**Naik v University of Stirling**

Before Lord MacLean

[Judgment June 22]

Where a student averred that she had been expelled from a university incorporated by royal charter because of allegations about her conduct, it was competent for her to seek judicial review, notwithstanding that the competency of such review depended on the existence of a tripartite relationship, because such a case involved the relationship between the Queen as the grantor of the university's powers and the fulfilment of those powers by the university to one of its students.

Lord MacLean, sitting in the Outer House of the Court of Session, so held, allowing a second hearing of a petition brought by Samantha Devi Naik for judicial review of a decision by the University of Stirling to terminate her studies.

Mr J. Campbell for the petitioner; Mr Alan Hamilton for the respondent.

LORD MACLEAN said that after registering as a student the petitioner had failed to pay her fees for several months, during which time she had a series of exchanges with the university about the matter.

On any view some of what took place seemed extraordinary. His Lordship had in mind particularly

but not exclusively the respondent's averments about the view of the responsible member of staff reached on the basis of what other students had said about a conversation overheard between the petitioner and her then boyfriend. What was to be noted, however, was that by the time that the decision to expel the petitioner was confirmed her behaviour seemed to have become a component in the decision.

She averred that, since the respondent's decision to exclude her from the course was based not merely upon non-payment of fees but upon matters relating to her conduct, it was obliged to follow its code of student discipline.

Under the principles elaborated in *West v Secretary of State for Scotland* (The Times June 11, 1992), counsel for the respondent set out three propositions which he submitted were applicable:

1 The respondent was in the same position as the prison service in *West*. Its decision had not been made in the exercise of a jurisdiction, power of authority which had been delegated or entrusted to it by any statute, agreement or other instrument.

2 The decision had not been made by a body or person which was identifiable separate from the respondent.

3 In terminating membership of the university, the respondent had

acted in the context of a bipartite relationship in which it owed its own rules which governed one aspect of its legal relationship with one class of its members — that class being students.

Counsel placed especial emphasis on what the court had said in *West*, namely, "Consequential rights and obligations, such as those between employer and employee, are not as such amenable to judicial review. The cases in which the exercise of the supervisory jurisdiction is appropriate involve the person or body to whom the jurisdiction, power or authority has been delegated or entrusted, the person or body by whom it has been delegated or entrusted and the person or persons in respect of or for whose benefit that jurisdiction, power or authority is to be exercised." No such tripartite relationship existed, he maintained, in this case.

His Lordship confessed that he had considerable difficulty in understanding that in every case in which application was made to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Court of Session there had to exist such a tripartite relationship. That seemed to impose an inflexible and over-riding restraint upon the court's jurisdiction. In this case, however, such a relationship could be discerned.

The petitioner averred that this

سكوتيا الاصل



Sautin's excellence denies Welshman victory in final of highboard event

# Silver medal is poor reward for Morgan

BY CRAIG LORD

ROBERT Morgan placed himself on automatic pilot to execute ten of the best dives of his life yesterday and win the silver medal in the highboard (ten-metre) event at the European swimming championships in Sheffield.

His effort equalled the narrowest defeat in the history of big diving championships: Joaquin Capilla, of Mexico, beat Gary Tobian, of the United States, by 0.03 points for the Olympic highboard title at Melbourne in 1956.

Cheered on by the largest crowd, of about 500, seen at his home training pool of Ponds Forge for diving, Morgan had climbed nine steps to heaven and went into his tenth and final dive five points clear of Dimitri Sautin, his Russian rival, who was second two years ago when the Welshman was third.

Although Morgan did not falter on his tenth dive, Sautin's excellence earned five 9.0 and two 8.5 scores and sent him just beyond the Briton's 617.70 points.

Morgan's finest effort came in the ninth round, when he scored 87.72 points for a reverse three-and-a-half somersaults with tuck that unfolded with gazelle-like grace and finished at about 32 miles per hour with the accuracy of a laser beam.

The magnificence of the diving was spoiled only by the difference in the total scores, which was so minimal as to be farcical; it meant that one judge had awarded Sautin, 19, less than half a point more than Morgan, 26, at some point during the ten-dives per

diver contest. Morgan, from Llanwit Major, was "a bit choked". He counted his performance as the best of his 12-year career and thought it might be a good idea to have a minimum by which one diver could beat another.

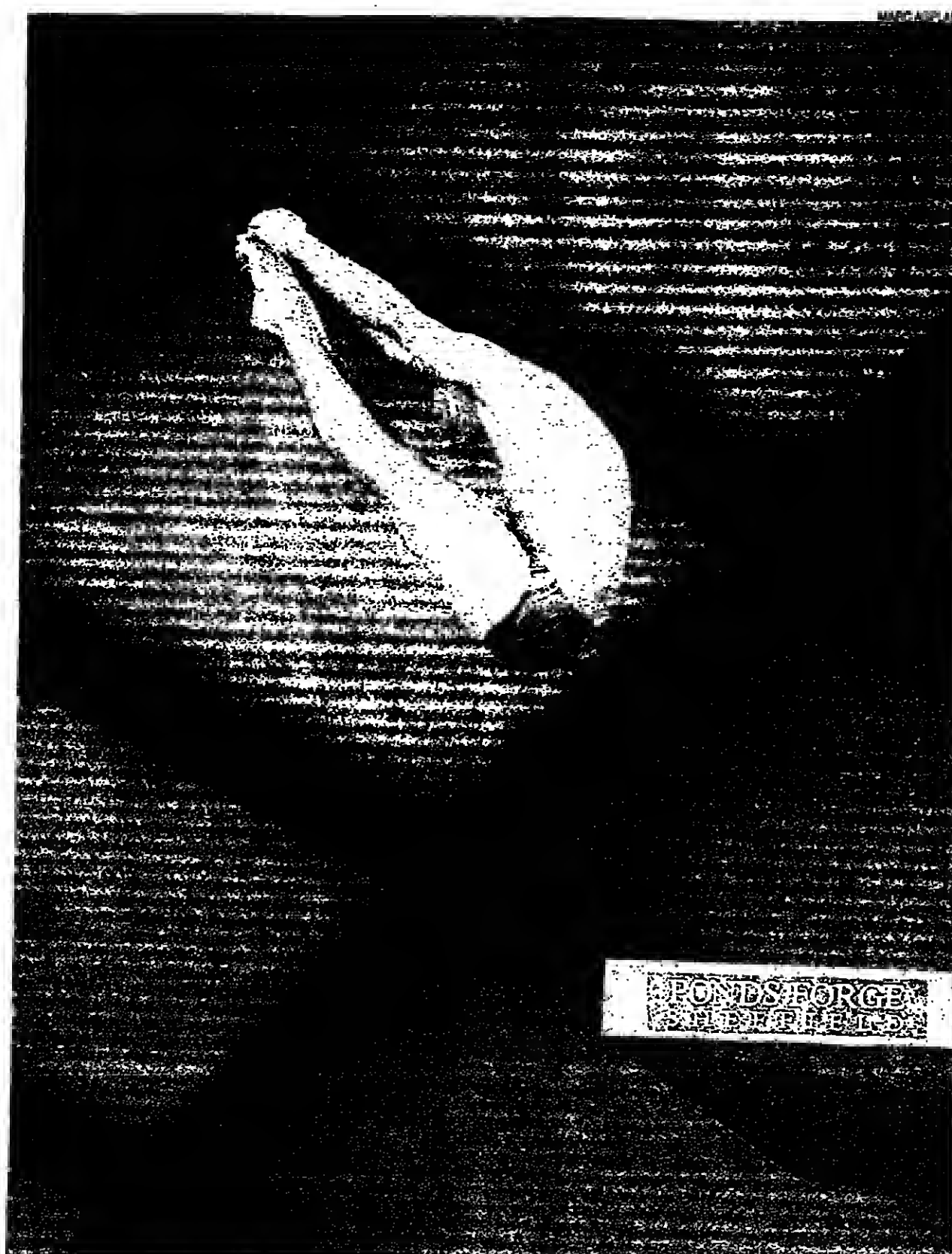
He was gracious in defeat, however, and said he had not taken the title for granted after the ninth round because of the quality of his rivals, Sautin, and Jan Hempel.

If the Russian resembled a robot for much of his show, however, and said he had not taken the title for granted after the ninth round because of the quality of his rivals, Sautin, and Jan Hempel.

He said he did not feel under pressure at the last hurdle, which, like that of all his rivals, was a free back half somersault with three-and-a-half twists. Only the dive before, his ninth and carrying a high 3.4 degree of difficulty, caused him to show momentary emotion. His dives were like "being on autopilot. You usually see water, water, water as you tumble, and hopefully thoughts of the dive should be like a computer".

Morgan's thoughts will return to his wallet this morning. A receiver of limited sponsorship, he said: "I live a life in debt. The worst it got was about £5,000."

But Morgan, coached by Mike Edge, will carry on, a professional in approach yet one of the last true amateurs of this sporting age, until the Olympic Games in Atlanta in 1996 and wants to continue as a coach in the sport after that.



Automatic pilot: Morgan launches himself into one of his ten superb dives at Sheffield yesterday

## Pickering prospers as Van Almsick triumphs

BY CRAIG LORD

FRANZISKA van Almsick claimed her third title in the European championships at Sheffield yesterday, while the Great Britain women's team had a good day, winning two bronze medals to add to Robert Morgan's diving silver.

While Van Almsick, 15, of Germany, missed the world record in the 200 metres freestyle by 0.42sec, winning in 1min 57.97sec, a championship record, her victory produced less excitement than many other races, including the one going on behind her.

Karen Pickering, 21, of Ipswich, had turned fifth behind the German, who was almost 1.5sec up on world-record pace at the half-way mark. But then Britain's best sprinter confounded her critics, who have said she fails to produce her best on the big occasion.

After being stroke for stroke down the last length with Malin Nilsson, of Sweden, in the lane next to her, she snatched the bronze medal, her first important international prize, in 2min 01.15sec, behind Van Almsick and Dobrosza.

Pickering heard news of Marie Hardiman's bronze in the 200 metres breaststroke, in an English record time of 2min 32.48sec, while in her press conference.

"This proves we can do it," Pickering said. "I think we've just been allowed to do what we wanted in terms of preparation. There have been no official training camps, we've been left alone and come up with the goods. No more camps please, that's official."

Van Almsick, who stands to collect another four titles at Ponds Forge this week, said she had faded from world record pace because of the fatigue caused by her two gold medal-winning performances on

Tuesday. But she was confident she had enough rest periods now to continue a successful search for seven gold medals.

Tamas Darnyi returned to claim the 400 metres medley title he won at the 1987 and 1989 championships. His effort confirmed Luca Sacchi, of Italy, as caretaker champion in 1991, when Darnyi, the Olympic and world champion from Hungary, was absent. This time, Sacchi was absent, choosing to train for the world championships in Rome next year.

But Darnyi did not have things all his own way. Though it seemed that

Jani Sievenen, 19, from Finland, had given up the fight after losing a lead of a few metres during the breaststroke leg, he fought back valiantly to pull almost level with Darnyi, whose kisser reach proved his salvation. Darnyi won by 0.27sec in 4mins 15.34sec.

In winning the women's 200 metres breaststroke, Brigitte Becue became the first Belgian champion since Raymonde Wegauwen won the men's 200 metres breaststroke in 1950, and Milos Milosovic became the first Croat medal winner, finishing third behind Rafal Szukala, of Poland, in the 100 metres butterfly.

## League removes Barnet embargo

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

THE Football League yesterday lifted their transfer embargo on Barnet.

The revrieve came after the second division club complied with the Football League and Professional Footballers' Association requirements on outstanding payments to players.

A week ago, Barnet, reportedly £1.3 million in debt, assured the League they would be able to fulfil their fixtures this season, after raising about £250,000.

Barnet have only five players left under contract, and Gary Phillips, their caretaker manager, hopes to register several players to play in a friendly at Stafford Rangers today. "I need another couple of players to agree to join us and we'll be ready for the kick-off," Phillips said.

The Football League's lower-division clubs received a financial boost yesterday when Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, extended the reduction in the pools betting duty for another five years, from

1995. This will be worth about £100 million to second and third division clubs.

The money will be distributed by the Football Trust for ground improvements to meet the requirements of the Taylor Report. The improvements, due by August 1999, are costed at £295 million.

Arsenal, meanwhile, are still waiting for seating to be put in to the lower tier of the new north stand. "We've been assured that it will be in place in time for the first match," Ken Friar, the chief executive, said.

George Graham, the Arsenal manager, yesterday followed Sheffield Wednesday's lead and refused to meet Queens Park Rangers's valuation of £3 million for Andy Sinton. "I don't anticipate any signings before the start of the season," he said. Sunderland's bid for Andy Melville, Oxford United's Welsh international central defender, was put on hold yesterday as Anton Rogan, their defender, refused to move to Oxford.

## Whittingham moves

RON Atkinson yesterday took his Aston Villa transfer turnover in his two years as manager to £23.5 million when he signed the forward, Guy Whittingham, from Portsmouth.

Whittingham cost £800,000 in cash plus the midfielder, Mark Black, and played in a friendly at Walsall last night. His attitude has already impressed Atkinson. "That's the end of my spending for the time being," he said. The Villa manager believes he has powerful com-

petition for places in all areas plus English cover for foreign players in UEFA Cup ties. Whittingham, in negotiating his own move, left behind a disappointed Portsmouth manager, Jim Smith, who believed he was worth more.

Lee Chapman, the Leeds United striker, is likely to join Portsmouth as Whittingham's replacement after finishing his agreement with the West Ham United manager, Billy Bonds, last night. West Ham had agreed a fee of £200,000 with Leeds.

## J-Hawk earns 16st of champagne

BY ALIX RAMSAY

AFTER two days of gusting and unpredictable winds, the conditions yesterday provided a pleasant antidote for the battered Cowes Week fleet. A gentle Force 3 breeze made for an easier day and gave the crews the chance to enjoy themselves.

The crew of J-Hawk will certainly be enjoying themselves tomorrow. Yesterday, they won the Britannia Cup in CHS class 1, which earned them their owner's weight in champagne. Set one of the most challenging and longest courses of the week at 30 miles, they finished less than a minute ahead of Jerry

Werneke's Serenity II. The official weight-in is tomorrow evening, giving J-Hawk's crew time to fatten up the already powerful 16st Nigel Bramwell to ensure there is plenty of champagne to go around.

Richard Matthews's Crusader, the winner last year, could manage only sixth place, which will come as a great relief to the sponsors. Matthews is also a strapping lad and last year Champagne Mumm was obliged to send to the mainland for more supplies when he stepped up to the scales.

Robin Knox-Johnston, who is more used to open seas,

found the going tougher with-in the confines of the Solent. Racing on Broomstick, the winner of the recent Cape Town to Rio race, he came thirteenth, despite the able assistance of a crew from the Royal Navy.

There was something for the Duke of Edinburgh to relish after a series of miserable results at Cowes over many a long year — he ended his participation in this year's regatta by winning the Land Rover Trophy in the Sigma 38 class. Skipping Yeoman XXVIII, the duke got off to a flying start and maintained his lead to come home more

than a minute ahead of Arbitrator, owned by Eppa Bailey Racing, who has won twice already this week.

Ex-King Constantine of Greece was so delighted that he celebrated by hitting the duke over the head with his hat as they crossed the line. But for the oldest boat in the fleet, Summer Pudding, there was an ignominious ending. After winning on Sunday and being in contention for much of the week, it ran aground at Stone Point. Crew members tried to refloat the yacht until eventually they had to be towed back to deep water.

The only unbeaten record at Cowes this year belongs to George Jordan in the National Soling class. He registered his fifth consecutive win in Atom, which made his trip from the Royal Yorkshire yacht club worthwhile. At 21 years of age he is doing better than his father, Richard, who is sailing the Dragon, Vivacious, and has yet to win a race. But Jordan Sr is pleased to be competing at all, having restored the ageing Vivacious to her former glory and testing her for the first time on the Solent.

### COWES WEEK RESULTS

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA CHS: Class 1: 1. J-Hawk (N Bramwell); 2. Serenity II (J Werneke); 3. Sigma 38 (J Knox-Johnston); 4. Local Hero (C Howison); 5. Olisbet (D McManis); 6. A. Walker; 7. Ross Systems (J Vasser); 8. J. Jifford (J Brown); 9. Perle (A Gurney); 10. J. Jifford (A Gray); 11. Serenity II (J Knox-Johnston); 12. French Béné (P Dyer); 13. Delle (A Widdowson); 14. Class 2: 1. Whitby (P Handley); 2. Pewee Goo (J and M Ingram); 3. Starlight (D Wainwright); 4. Class 3: 1. Newdown (J Lord); 2. Charlotte (Sanderson); 3. Doreen; 4. Pickles (R Williams).

MS Class A: 1. Magic (P Vicotti); 2. Aloys (D Savory); 3. Arwen (J Kelly); 4. Sigma 38 Land Rover Trophy; 5. Yeoman XXVIII (H-H Prince Philip).

2. Arbitrator (P Bailey); 3. Scorpis (V Walker); 4. Sigma 38 (N Bramwell); 5. Broomstick (J Knox-Johnston); 6. Local Hero (C Howison); 7. Olisbet (D McManis); 8. Comessa 38 (J Werneke); 9. J. Jifford (J Brown); 10. Perle (A Gurney); 11. J. Jifford (A Gray); 12. French Béné (P Dyer); 13. Delle (A Widdowson); 14. Class 2: 1. Whitby (P Handley); 2. Pewee Goo (J and M Ingram); 3. Starlight (D Wainwright); 4. Class 3: 1. Newdown (J Lord); 2. Charlotte (Sanderson); 3. Doreen; 4. Pickles (R Williams).

(R Campbell); 2. Swallow; 3. Kingfisher (J Curran); 4. Echo (C Body); 5. Broomstick (J Knox-Johnston); 6. Local Hero (C Howison); 7. Olisbet (D McManis); 8. Comessa 38 (J Werneke); 9. J. Jifford (J Brown); 10. Perle (A Gurney); 11. J. Jifford (A Gray); 12. French Béné (P Dyer); 13. Delle (A Widdowson); 14. Class 2: 1. Whitby (P Handley); 2. Pewee Goo (J and M Ingram); 3. Starlight (D Wainwright); 4. Class 3: 1. Newdown (J Lord); 2. Charlotte (Sanderson); 3. Doreen; 4. Pickles (R Williams).

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## Prince Philip fires another broadside

THE Duke of Edinburgh has certainly made his mark on Cowes Week, to such an extent that his victory yesterday was almost overshadowed by his onshore activities. After accusing the local council bureaucrats of being "worse than Brussels", he left one councillor less than impressed after her brush with royalty. Introduced to the lady in question — who wishes to remain anonymous — the duke asked her if she, too, was a visitor to the Isle of Wight. When she replied that she was a local, he responded:

"The natives here are very friendly. Perhaps we should give them some beads."

### Bubbly boss

What a difference a crew can make. Two years ago, Wings of Oracle failed miserably to make an impression in the Admiral's Cup. This year, renamed Great News II, and with no alterations bar a change of personnel, it leads the results table. The owner, John Calvert-Jones, knows how to keep his crew happy. After winning the two-ton

ment yacht for Harold Cudmore's mangled Jameson 1, the French Corum team is trying to repair the damage. Discretion would have been the better part of valour in the delicate matter of diplomacy. For the Corum Trophy, the third race in the Admiral's Cup, the press boat was heavily stocked with bottles of wine to help the creative process. Branded with the Corum logo, the plonk was anything but French, being Australia's Jacob's Creek.

### Stowaway

After winning few friends over their refusal to allow the Irish team to enter a replace-

ment yacht for Harold Cudmore's mangled Jameson 1, the French Corum team is trying to repair the damage. Discretion would have been the better part of valour in the delicate matter of diplomacy. For the Corum Trophy, the third race in the Admiral's Cup, the press boat was heavily stocked with bottles of wine to help the creative process. Branded with the Corum logo, the plonk was anything but French, being Australia's Jacob's Creek.

ALIX RAMSAY

### SPORT IN BRIEF

## Nieberg produces goods for Germany

LARS Nieberg, a promising young international, gave Germany its second win in two days at the Dublin international horse show yesterday — some compensation for the country's unexpectedly poor showing in the European championship at the weekend.

Riders choose their own line over the jumps and Nieberg's strategy was to be close to the finish when the final bell sounded. Even a fast gallop over a short distance can be costly in an event when time is counted in 100th of a second. Marie Edgar, on Everest Unique, had a similar plan but she knocked a fence to finish sixth, 15 seconds after the winner.

Roger Yves-Bost, of France, an acknowledged master at turning a horse at speed over jumps, won the Kerrygold Table A in an 11-horse jump-off. The event was a qualifier for the show's speed championship. Robert Smith got through on Cannonball.

## British on even keel

RAFTING: Great Britain were heading for a slalom victory in the J & B European championship in Sölden, Austria, yesterday when dangerous water conditions caused racing to be suspended. Britain, fielding a team packed with world-class canoe slalomists, led Slovenia by 2.6sec after the first round, but competitors immediately encountered difficulties on the second run.

The Spanish capsized and the Italian squad was rescued after being overturned. Mario Manganotti, a crew member, was taken to hospital with a broken leg. The second round will be re-run this morning before the championship ends with a 525-metre head-to-head in the afternoon.

## Juniors make progress

ROWING: Graham Smith and Elizabeth Henshiwood made an impressive start in their quest to make history in the 40-anniversary world junior championships in Arnhem, Norway, yesterday. Smith, stroke of the British coxless four, and chasing his third junior gold medal, led his crew to a comfortable win over Poland to progress to the semi-finals tomorrow. Henshiwood, appearing in her third junior championship and trying to win a junior medal for the first time, progressed to the final on Saturday on the strength of her coxless pair performance with Tessa Morris.

## England girls recover

SQUASH: England beat Scotland 3-0 in Kuala Lumpur yesterday to recover some of the ground lost in the early qualifying rounds of the world junior women's team championship. Jenny Tranfield, the best of the English girls in the individual championship last week, set the tone for victory. She resisted a spirited Wendy Maitland to win 6-9, 9-4, 8-10, 9-7, 9-2 in 55 minutes. This inspired Donna Leves, the England No 1, who defeated Claire Waddell 7-9, 9-3, 9-0, 9-3 in 34 minutes. Stephanie Brind completed the clean sweep, 9-1, 9-3, 9-1 in 20 minutes against Pamela Nimmo.

## Eilberg reaches goal

EQUESTRIANISM: Ferdi Eilberg, who adopted British nationality three years ago, has achieved his ambition to ride for Britain after being selected with Vivien Sturt's Aron Tor for the European dressage championships, which take place in Lipica, Slovenia, from September 2 to 5. The team is Richard Davison, on Master JCB, Emil Faurie (Virtu), Laura Fry (Quarryman) and Eilberg. British hopes of a medal in Slovenia are high after the team finished third in the Aachen show last month, the best result by a British dressage team for many years.

## Touring team accused

RUGBY UNION: The South Africans beat Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 57-10 in an ill-tempered match in Canberra yesterday. The touring team ran in seven tries, including two each from their scrum half, Joost van der Westhuizen, and Chester Williams, the wing. The game was marred by brawling during the second half. John Kelsey, the ACT coach, who announced his resignation after the game, criticised the South Africans, saying: "Guys running in from 20 or 30 metres away to bell people is pretty cowardly."

## Barrett fights back

BOXING: Pat Barrett, of Manchester, is to make an attempt to win a British title after a four-year gap. The former European light-welterweight holder, will meet John Davies, of Wales, for the vacant welterweight championship in Cardiff on September 22. Since losing a WBO challenge against Manning Galloway just over a year ago, Barrett has had two one-round wins in Italy, the last in December. He won the British light-welterweight crown by knocking out Tony Willis in May 1989.

## Christie inspires Way

WINDSURFING: Penny Way, right, the former world champion, has announced that she will compete in the 1996 Olympic Games in her quest for a gold medal. Way, who will be 34 by then, says she has been inspired by the example of the Olympic sprint champion, Linford Christie, after her own disappointment in Barcelona. She has just reclaimed her national title despite having trained for only three weeks.



### WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 40

#### PLANKITY

(b) Irish music. Also known as *plangstee*, *plangsty*, (Stainer and Barrett): "A harp tune of a supported and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig." Some suggest its formation in some way comes from the Latin *plangere* to strike, beat.

#### INCUNABULA

(a) The earliest stages or first traces in the development of anything: swaddling clothes, hence cradle and childhood, beginning, origin. Neale (1861) from *Notes Dalmatia*: "What are incunabula? you ask. It is the name that Germans give to books printed before 1500."

#### HEYDUCK

(c) A term meaning originally robber, marauder, brigand; (a sense still retained in Serbia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1603), and in Poland of the inveterate personal followers or attendants of the nobles. J. Stephens (1615): "Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their animosity is worth nothing."

#### ZAFFIG

(a) Also *zoffig*, *zoffit* (Yiddish, *zoffig* juicy) of a woman: plump, curvaceous, sexy. E. McBain (1966): "A zaffig red-head... in her early thirties." R. Hayes (1973) from *Hungarian Game*: "That zoffig colonel was not a colonel at all. I checked her out in Budapest."

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE After 1 Ba7? Qx5 2 Qx5+ e3 3 dxe6, the black king cannot escape from the impending Rb8 mating.



## Briton falters on championship road

## Robb's campaign stumbles with grand prix defeat

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, Curtis Robb, by being sixth in an Olympic 800 metres final at the age of only 20, would have been something of a figurehead alongside David Hemery. In the wake of Coe, Ovett, Cram and Elliott, he barely ruffled the surface of national awareness last year. Last night, this Liverpool medical student, heavily committed to qualifying at a Sheffield teaching hospital, took what should have been an important step along the road to what he hopes will be a medal in the forthcoming world championships in Stuttgart and, more important, at the centenary Olympic Games in Atlanta in three years' time.

It was a night, unfortunately, when little went right for him. Going into the second bend at the grand prix meeting here, he was trailing the leaders in seventh or eighth position in a field of 11 and had been unable to improve on this by the bell. As Johnnie Gray, of the United States, third in last year's Olympics, strode home ahead of Andrea Benvenuti, of Italy, fourth in Barcelona, in a fastish 1min 44.03sec, Robb's performance was disintegrating at the back.

When Robb won his first of two English schools 1500 metres titles in 1989, his father placed a bet on him for 1996. Attempting to sustain simultaneously his medical and sporting careers — similar to Coe at Loughborough in 1975-79, only academically longer — Robb says that for Atlanta he will take the winter off from studying, as Coe did, and that all being well he will attempt to double up in two events, as did the illustrious quartet of the 1980s.

It was unclear last night whether Robb might have suffered a recurrence of the infection he had earlier this season. All of the first six from



David Miller reports on a British athlete whose ambitions received a setback in Zurich last night

Barcelona were in the field, but he was never in contention, stumbling midway down the second back straight. In the B race run moments before, Billy Konchella, from Kenya, the world champion in 1987 and 1991 won a thrilling finish by a vest from Paul Ereng, the 1988 Olympic champion, also from Kenya.

Significantly, last winter Robb raised his training volume by a third; at 60 miles per week only slightly more than Coe was running prior to his three world records in 1979, aged 23. Last year's Olympic experience was invaluable, and to three years' time Robb should be at a peak.

"I was disappointed in Barcelona," he reflects. "I was badly banged by Mike Everitt (the American who did not finish), and it taught me the need to be more physical — not to use elbows, but to lean on people while still keeping your rhythm." At over six feet tall, there is no reason for him to be shoved around.

The Barcelona experience also provided inspiration, for he went to the line for the final thinking "here I am on probably half the work the other fellows are doing". It persuaded him that over the next 12 months he would be matching them, and he has the advantage of being free this year from exams until next January.

In spite of periods of ward duty, when he is on call for 24 hours — sleeping at hospital — between emergencies, with a bleeper — he has a relaxed attitude which helps him to accommodate parallel ambitions. Time will tell whether

the mental balance between the two assists or retards his performance on the track.

Having suffered meningitis when he was two, he recognises he would not be here but for medicine. Having been on the terraces at the Hillsborough disaster, as a 16-year-old Liverpool season ticket-holder, he knows that lives are more important than races. His perspectives are mature for his years.

In a sense, his athletic prominence is accidental. He joined Liverpool Harriers at 11, but for a long while was an only occasional performer. At 16, he joined Ernie Callaghan as his coach and began training with Steve Johnson. When Johnson won the schools 1500 metres title and Robb came fourth, aged 16, the dye was cast. "I decided it was time I started to work at it!" Yet he does not recall his times: "3:56, maybe 3:52, or whatever."

His attitude is an admirable example to under-achievers; that many things are possible if you work at them. He thinks the framework of his present double life will satisfactorily see him through the next ten years. The year following Atlanta he will take time off from athletics to conclude his qualification, then decide whether to specialise.

The excitement is that this season he has been achieving 8 x 300 repetitions in an average of just over 38 seconds, though not yet able to throw in, like Coe, the occasional 36. "I wish," he says with a smile, "that I'd been more appreciative at the time of the Coe-Ovett-Cram era. I just thought they were normal."



Man with a mission: Robb will be chasing a medal at the world championships

## Suspension puts Dorovskikh out of championships

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

TATYANA Dorovskikh, of the Ukraine, has been suspended from athletics competition pending a hearing by her national athletics federation, after testing positive for a banned drug.

The Ukrainian federation said yesterday it would meet on August 25, so Dorovskikh, the world 3,000 metres champion, will miss the world championships which begin in Stuttgart on August 14.

Daniil Gorodetsky, the acting head of the Ukrainian federation, said in a telephone interview in Kiev: "The federation cannot draw any final conclusions until the federation's executive body meeting, which is due on August 25. Now we cannot say 'yes' or 'no' about Dorovskikh's fate."

"This meeting will itself decide and she is expected to participate. We have informed the International Amateur Athletic Federation [IAAF] about this meeting."

Dorovskikh, 32, tested positive for a banned drug at an international meeting in Budapest on June 15. She faces a four-year ban if the first test is confirmed and the substance is a steroid. A spokesman for the IAAF said he could not name the drug involved.

Gorodetsky said: "There was this fact in Budapest, we have this information. But earlier, before Budapest in the middle of June, Dorovskikh had five very important international competitions with serious testings — in Italy, Spain, France etc. There were no positive testings for a banned drug over there."

Dorovskikh is one of the greatest women middle distance runners of all time.

In 1987, she won the 1,500-3,000 metres double at the world championships in Rome, and in the following year she clinched the Olym-

pic 3,000 metres title. After a break from competition to give birth to a son, she returned to the track in 1991 and won the 1,500 metres silver and the 3,000 metres gold at the world championships in Tokyo.

William Sigei, the world cross-country champion, has been added to the Kenyan 10,000 metres squad for the world championships despite failing to finish in the trials.

Sigei was selected after Yohes Orodick, the world 10,000 metres record holder and 5,000 metres champion, snubbed the trials last week.

Meanwhile, militants opposed to Berlin's bid to stage the 2000 Olympics have threatened to disrupt the Games if they are awarded to the German capital, according to a letter received on Tuesday.

The International Olympic Committee will announce the host of the 2000 Games at a meeting in Monte Carlo on September 23. Sydney, Manchester, Beijing, Istanbul and Brasilia also are in the running.

Berlin's bid has suffered because of opposition by a group of militants who have staged violent protests against the Olympics. Last month, the group damaged a satellite antenna in Berlin, disrupting cable reception for 90,000 households for several hours.

In a letter to the German sports news agency, SID, received on Tuesday, the group threatened "massive acts of sabotage" during the Games if they are awarded to Berlin. The letter was signed, "Autonomous Group with Pliers Against the Olympics."

The "autonomous," as they generally refer to themselves, are a loosely organised anarchist group who frequently clash violently with police and rightists.

## SPORTS LETTERS

## Atherton faces overwhelming responsibility

From Mr Roger Batkin

Sir, Whilst noting the foresight in recommending the candidate chosen as the new England cricket captain (July 28), surely the article misses an important point.

Putting all the images and media clichés concerning the England captaincy aside, the initial quality required of any captain is the respect of his peers. This is obtained by the force of an individual's own character (eg Mike Brearley) or by the excellence of his cricketing performance (eg Graham Gooch) or preferably both (eg Peter May), of course.

Once the respect of his peers is obtained, the captain can move the team towards the same end as a cohesive unit.

With all due respect to Michael Atherton, he has neither shown himself to be a forceful character nor a fixture in the England side through his performances on the cricket field.

1, along with most others, wish him well in a very difficult position, but as he is

not a captain in first-class cricket, I only hope that his undoubted England captaincy prospects have not been ruined by having the responsibility thrust upon him too early.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER N. BATKIN,  
15 Carlyle Road,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham

From Commander T. V. G. Binney, RN

Sir, Michael Atherton is doubtless already overwhelmed with advice, but may I add just one more piece. If he has not already done so, he should read General Montgomery's speech to his staff in the Western Desert — a classic. One paragraph is particularly appropriate.

"I believe that one of the first duties of a commander is to create what I call 'atmosphere'... I do not like the atmosphere I find here. It is one of doubt, of looking back to select the next place to which to withdraw, of loss of confidence

## Honour in stalemate

From Mr Paul Newton

Sir, The most telling analysis of the latest chapter in English cricket's malaise at the Test match at Headingley came from the former Australia captain, Ian Chappell. "You've forgotten how to draw games," he said, adding, "you used to be so darned good at it."

Indeed, were one to have watched England's second innings without knowing the overall position in the match, one might well have concluded quick runs were being garnered with a view to an imminent declaration. Nasser Hussain, alone of the specialist batsmen, played like a man intent on surviving all day.

Interestingly, while Gooch's England crashed headlong to defeat at Headingley, Gooch's Essex were about to do likewise at Chelmsford for its inability to bowl sides out twice.

I suggest there is a definite inference to be drawn with respect to the influence of the latter genus of defeat upon the former. The county championship, the breeding ground for our Test players, offers no reward whatever in its allocation of points for the side that battles for a draw.

There has to be a fundamental weakness and debilitating consequences arising from a system that recognises only victory — no matter how contrived and farcical the manner of its achievement on occasion — and lacks the machinery to make distinction between draws arrived at from positions of massive advantage or disadvantage.

More pertinently, this flawed regime offers no incentive for the side facing almost certain defeat to eke out an honourable draw. No penalty for defeat, no reward for a draw: small wonder our Test batsmen lack what used to be a basic skill when they have so little incentive and occasion to practise it at county level.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL NEWTON  
Thoreau,  
Brook Street,  
Dedham,  
Colchester,  
Essex.

## Value for money

From Miss Fiona Bond

Sir, Rob Hughes notes the "unexpectedly high" crowd of more than 23,000 at the final of the European under-18 football championship at the City Ground, Nottingham between England and Turkey (July 26). He comments also on the link between this number and the entrance fees of £2 for adults and £1 for children.

Organisers of sporting events should realise that even as £8 to see a football league match and about the same for entrance to the Tattersalls enclosure of a racecourse are simply too expensive for many people. A sum of this size represents a considerable portion of the income of many people to pay for a family is often an impossibility. Decreasing attendance at many events is not due to lack of popularity but the exorbitant costs involved.

The organisers in Nottingham should indeed be applauded for this innovation, that ensured a large crowd for an exciting match.

Yours faithfully,  
FIONA BOND,  
Nevills,  
Goodwood Gardens,  
Chichester,  
West Sussex.

## Give needy slice of funds

From Mr Nick Clarke

Sir, I read with interest the recent report by the Competitions Council of the British Olympic Association urging the government to provide support for Olympic competitors. It is curious that those who are at the top of sport are

The race was a tribute to Christy's strength of character after five years of consistently losing to the top Americans both in major championships and elsewhere. He has now, at the age of 32, managed to turn the tables. This should be an inspiration to youngsters — and to our much-battered sports image generally.

I agree with Miller in his criticism of the attitude of some grand-prix promoters in failing to promote field events and the failure of the authorities to allocate sufficient funds for youth development, coaching and the avoidance of hardship. But that is another story.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT LOWE,  
12 Elmwood Avenue,  
Harrow,  
Middlesex.

felt more deserving of aid than those who are not. I would like a grant to improve my golf swing — I need the money more than they do.

Yours faithfully,  
NICK CLARKE,  
Flat 8, Eversholt House,  
Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

## Credit for inspired Christie

From Mr Robert Lowe

Sir, Nobody is suggesting that the race at Gateshead between Linford Christie and Carl Lewis was "definitive", but it was something which David Miller chooses to ignore in his disparaging and offensive piece (July 31).

It was an event eagerly awaited by millions of people in this country and abroad and an event which gave enormous pleasure before, during and after the race.

"The reference to a two veteran sprinters" is insulting when one is referring to the first meeting between the world and Olympic champions. The race was neither meaningless nor "show business", but a wonderful example of what top-class athletics is all about — regular competition head-to-head at the highest level.

## FOR THE RECORD

<b>BASEBALL</b> <b>NATIONAL LEAGUE:</b> Pittsburgh Pirates 7, Chicago Cubs 3; Cincinnati Reds 5, Colorado Rockies 4; Montreal Expos 3, New York Mets 1; Philadelphia Phillies 3, Atlanta Braves 1; Houston Astros 8, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; Florida Marlins 1, 3; Luis Garcia 0, San Francisco Giants 12, San Diego Padres 7. <b>AMERICAN LEAGUE:</b> Cleveland Indians 9, Detroit Tigers 4; Toronto Blue Jays 6, New York Yankees 6; Baltimore Orioles 13, Milwaukee Brewers 6; Minnesota Twins 3, Boston Red Sox 1; Chicago White Sox 11, Texas Rangers 6; St. Louis Cardinals 3, Kansas City Royals 2; Seattle Mariners 3, Oakland A's 4.	<b>BOWLS</b> <b>ROYAL LEAMINGTON:</b> Quarter-final: Victoria English versus Hampshire; semi-final: Victoria English versus Hampshire; final: Victoria English versus Hampshire. <b>LEAMINGTON:</b> Quarter-final: Victoria English versus Hampshire; semi-final: Victoria English versus Hampshire; final: Victoria English versus Hampshire.	<b>CRICKET</b> <b>ROYAL LEAMINGTON:</b> Quarter-final: Victoria English versus Hampshire; semi-final: Victoria English versus Hampshire; final: Victoria English versus Hampshire.
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Once the respect of his peers is obtained, the captain can move the team towards the same end as a cohesive unit.

With all due respect to Michael Atherton, he has neither shown himself to be a forceful character nor a fixture in the England side through his performances on the cricket field.

1, along with most others, wish him well in a very difficult position, but as he is

not a captain in first-class cricket, I only hope that his undoubted England captaincy prospects have not been ruined by having the responsibility thrust upon him too early.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER N. BATKIN,  
15 Carlyle Road,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham

From Commander T. V. G. Binney, RN

Sir, Michael Atherton is doubtless already overwhelmed with advice, but may I add just one more piece. If he has not already done so, he should read General Montgomery's speech to his staff in the Western Desert — a classic. One paragraph is particularly appropriate.

"I believe that one of the first duties of a commander is to create what I call 'atmosphere'... I do not like the atmosphere I find here. It is one of doubt, of looking back to select the next place to which to withdraw, of loss of confidence

## Honour in stalemate

From Mr Paul Newton

Sir, The most telling analysis of the latest chapter in English cricket's malaise at the Test match at Headingley came from the former Australia captain, Ian Chappell. "You've forgotten how to draw games," he said, adding, "you used to be so darned good at it."

Indeed, were one to have watched England's second innings without knowing the overall position in the match, one might well have concluded quick runs were being garnered with a view to an imminent declaration. Nasser Hussain, alone of the specialist batsmen, played like a man intent on surviving all day.

Interestingly, while Gooch's England crashed headlong to defeat at Headingley, Gooch's Essex were about to do likewise at Chelmsford for its inability to bowl sides out twice.

I suggest there is a definite inference to be drawn with respect to the influence of the latter genus of defeat upon the former. The county championship, the breeding ground for our Test players, offers no reward whatever in its allocation of points for the side that battles for a draw.

There has to be a fundamental weakness and debilitating consequences arising from a system that recognises only victory — no matter how contrived and farcical the manner of its achievement on occasion — and lacks the machinery to make distinction between draws arrived at from positions of massive advantage or disadvantage.

More pertinently, this flawed regime offers no incentive for the side facing almost certain defeat to eke out an honourable draw. No penalty for defeat, no reward for a draw: small wonder our Test batsmen lack what used to be a basic skill when they have so little incentive and occasion to practise it at county level.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL NEWTON  
Thoreau,  
Brook Street,  
Dedham,  
Colchester,  
Essex.

## Value for money

From Miss Fiona Bond

Sir, Rob Hughes notes the "unexpectedly high" crowd of more than 23,000 at the final of the European under-18 football championship at the City Ground, Nottingham between England and Turkey (July 26). He comments also on the link between this number and the entrance fees of £2 for adults and £1 for children.

Organisers of sporting events should realise that even as £8 to see a football league match and about the same for entrance to the Tattersalls enclosure of a racecourse are simply too expensive for many people. A sum of this size represents a considerable portion of the income of many people to pay for a family is often an impossibility. Decreasing attendance at many events is not due to lack of popularity but the exorbitant costs involved.

The organisers in Nottingham should indeed be applauded for this innovation, that ensured a large crowd for an exciting match.

Yours faithfully,  
FIONA BOND,  
Nevills,  
Goodwood Gardens,  
Chichester,  
West Sussex.

## Credit for inspired Christie

From Mr Robert Lowe

Sir, Nobody is suggesting that the race at Gateshead between Linford Christie and Carl Lewis was "definitive", but it was something which David Miller chooses to ignore in his disparaging and offensive piece (July 31).

It was an event eagerly awaited by millions of people in this country and abroad and an event which gave enormous pleasure before, during and after the race.

"The reference to a two veteran sprinters" is insulting when one is referring to the first meeting between the world and Olympic champions. The race was neither meaningless nor "show business", but a wonderful example of what top-class athletics is all about — regular competition head-to-head at the highest level.

The race was a tribute to Christy's strength of character after five years of consistently losing to the top Americans both in major championships and elsewhere. He has now, at the age of 32, managed to turn the tables. This should be an inspiration to youngsters — and to our much-battered sports image generally.

I agree with Miller in his criticism of the attitude of some grand-prix promoters in failing to promote field events and the failure of the authorities to allocate sufficient funds for youth development, coaching and the avoidance of hardship. But that is another story.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT LOWE,  
12 Elmwood Avenue,  
Harrow,  
Middlesex.

felt more deserving of aid than those who are not. I would like a grant to improve my golf swing — I need the money more than they do.

Yours faithfully,  
NICK CLARKE,  
Flat 8, Eversholt House,  
Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

## Credit for inspired Christie

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RESULTS







# Atherton taking on onerous task with limited resources

Graham Gooch felt obliged to give up the England captaincy because, in his own words, "we are underachieving... we haven't been playing as a team... I feel England are back where I started". Today, at Edgbaston, Michael Atherton assumes the mantle for what could be anything from two to a multitude of Test matches. Allan Border will be leading Australia for the 82nd time, and he was four years older than Atherton when he did it first.

Gooch's assessment was typically unaffected. Natural captains are rare and even they depend for their success upon the availability of match-winners and the strength of the opposition. It is highly improbable that Len Hutton, for all his expertise, would have brought the Ashes back from Australia in 1954-5, and so reinforced his reputation, had

his fast bowlers been, say, Malcolm and Bicknell rather than Tyson and Statham, or that Mike Brearley would have retained them in 1981 without Botham and Willis.

For someone who was never cut out for the captaincy, and was always short of a top-class attack, Gooch did the job manfully. He performed heroically with the bat. Indeed, in the 34 Test matches for which he held office, he became as brave and successful a player of genuinely fast bowling as there has been. England, however, have rarely been at a lower ebb than they are now, at the time of Gooch's going.

Atherton will be aware of the sense of disillusionment that pervades the ranks of first-class cricketers, not among those who have been playing for England recently but those on the outside looking in. With the captain and



**John Woodcock welcomes the change of England captain but has reservations about the new incumbent's inexperience**

cricket manager being allowed an unprecedented say in selection, the Gooch years came to be associated with the closed shop, one in which the prevailing sound was of risks being counted. The "fresh approach" to which Ted Dexter attributed Atherton's promotion comes not a moment too soon. Already, the Severn bridge has been reopened.

Gooch's proudest achievement, and a fine one, was to lead England to three victories against West Indies, more than any England captain since Peter May between 1957 and 1960. His costliest miscalculation was in failing to come to terms with David Gower,

which, to some extent, was an indictment of them both. The more authority Gooch had, the more obdurate he seemed to become. Atherton will be less set in his ways.

Of the 224 Test captains that there have been, only 13 were younger when they started than Atherton, who is 135 days past his 25th birthday. Five of those were Englishmen — the Hon Ivo Bligh (later Lord Darnley), Monty Bowden, Donald Carr (later secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board), David Sheppard (now the Bishop of Liverpool) and Ian Botham — of whom Bowden, Carr and Sheppard were stand-ins

and Bligh owed his selection to the fact that, when the tour to Australia of 1882-3 was being planned, the intention was to send a side consisting largely of Cambridge blues. The only Australian to have been given the Test captaincy under the age of 26 was Ian Craig, who lasted for one series.

No captain of Atherton's age, and with such limited experience of captaincy at a high level, faced a more daunting task. May, another from the great Fenner's nursery, was only 25 days older than Atherton when he took over from Hutton in 1955, and he, too, was not then captain of his country, but he was already one of the best batsmen in the world and to bowl for him he could choose from Trueman, Statham, Tyson, Bailey, Laker, Lock and Wardle. Brearley, Cambridge again, was less well regarded as a batsman

than Atherton, but he was ten years older and had already made a name for himself as a county captain.

By comparison, Atherton's appointment is a gamble. He has one first-class victory to his credit as a captain and until now he has had to fight for his place in the England side. In his nine Test innings against West Indies in 1991, he scored 79 runs, and West Indies are next on the bill. The cupboard is so bare of bowlers that the only country England would start as favourites to beat is Zimbabwe. The mountain is almost vertical.

There were more alternatives to Gooch, all of them feasible, than might normally be expected at any one time. As Atherton will probably know, Gating was a long way ahead when a poll was taken among county players as to who

should succeed. If the selectors felt uneasy about that, it is understandable. My concern about Atherton has nothing to do with him as a man, only as a batsman, and with the pace that he is being rushed into the job. He is an impressive fellow, in the same quietly assured way that Sheppard was, and Sheppard's preference, too, had long been predicted.

Gooch talks of having failed to motivate his players. It is not easily done. In recent years Brearley (psychologically), Imran Khan (physically) and Border (eventually) could be said to have managed it. We can only hope that Atherton will do the same. He will not want for good will, and in giving him his chance the selectors have shown vision. If their judgment is proved correct, there can only be growth. Here's to the new beginning.

## Pitch turns omens into wishful thinking

By SIMON WILDE

AMAZING though it may now seem, England once dismissed Australia at Edgbaston for just 36 runs. The entire innings occupied 80 minutes, 133 balls and three bowlers, one of whom bowled only one over. Australia's destroyers were Wilfred Rhodes, slow left-arm, and George Hirst, left-arm fast-medium. Rhodes took seven wickets for 17, Hirst three for 15. The year was 1902.

Anyone looking for omens will be encouraged by the fact that England were led then by a Lancastrian (Archie MacLaren) as they will be today (Michael Atherton). But things have changed drastically over the past 90 years, not least in the pitches on which England stage their Test matches.

Rhodes and Hirst were bowling on an uncovered pitch which had been made deadly by rain — and they knew how to exploit it. The pitch today appears, according to Allan Border, the Australia captain, more like one of those found on the Asian sub-continent. Keith Fletcher, the England manager, was alarmed on Tuesday to find it was nothing like the sort of pitch he had expected and now feels it favours Australia. So much for home advantage.

The inclusion of Embury may be wise not only because the pitch is expected to turn. He has a feel for Edgbaston. In five Test appearances, he boasts a batting average of more than 40 and has taken 14 wickets at 25 each, bowling 201.5 overs for only 338 runs. England have never lost there with him in the side.

Stewart and Smith also have a liking for Edgbaston, with centuries in their previous Test innings there (against Pakistan last year), but Gooch's track record is only modest. Aside from the 1990 match with New Zealand, in which he scored a century and shared in opening partnerships of 170 and 50 with Atherton, he averages just 23.75 from 12 Test innings.

Border will personally be hoping for better fortune from today's foreign-looking surface. He never did well in the Birmingham Test when it resembled English conditions. His scores were 2, 40, 45, 2 and 8. Twice, interestingly, he was out to Embury.

ENGLAND v AUSTRALIA at Edgbaston: Results: England won 3, Australia 1, drawn 4. Records (England first): Highest total: 565-6 (1989), 514-6 (1961). Lowest total: 101 (1979), 36 (1952). Highest innings: 193 (1993), 157 (D M Jones (1989)). Best bowling: 7-17 W Rhodes (1902), 5-15 K Laker (1951).

Long wait over as Glamorgan batsman given second chance by England selectors

## Free spirit Maynard aims to pass test of time

By IVO TENNANT

MATTHEW Maynard is the personification of individuality. Born an Englishman with in spitting distance of a league football club, he chose to play cricket in Wales. His sideburns, cigarettes, disarming grin and relatively light bat belong to a less uniform era. So, as the Australians found out for themselves this week, does his batting.

His innings for Glamorgan on Sunday of 132 from 115 balls was taken off an attack that included Hughes and Warne and was, according to Bobby Simpson, the best played against them on this tour. It did not propel him into those found on the Asian sub-continent. Keith Fletcher, the England manager, was alarmed on Tuesday to find it was nothing like the sort of pitch he had expected and now feels it favours Australia. So much for home advantage.

So today, if selected, Maynard will be carrying the hopes of all Wales as much as he will of England. This is not least because, in spite of the favourable reports from Arthur Milton, an England assessor, it has taken the selectors a great deal of time to come round to choosing him. In recent years, Glamorgan have had Tony Lewis, Alan Jones and Hugh Morris to represent their batting in the England team, but none could plunder an attack as can Maynard. It will be asking a lot of him to bat at Edgbaston as he did at Neath, for the Australians will not be so prodigal again.

Maynard is well aware of this. He knows that, even though the Ashes are in Australia's keeping, Hughes will not bowl such a full length again and Warne will be brought on to test him earlier than he has in both innings at Neath. For even though Maynard reckoned he could pick the wrong turn, flipper and top-spinner, there were times when it was not apparent from the boundary, Don Shepherd, the former Glamorgan player, who knows all there is to be known about spin bowling, was of the opinion that Warne

kept his powder dry, as he had when he faced Hick at the start of the tour.

So it would be as well not to fret if Maynard does not, initially, make the runs that many good judges, Viv Richards included, feel are within his compass. In his first and only Test, played against Richards's West Indies five years ago, Maynard made three and ten. He was averaging 46 in first-class cricket, much the same as he is now, and yet he was summarily discarded by the then chairman of selectors, Peter May, without a second chance in a less demanding cauldron against Sri Lanka.

That was Gooch's initial Test as England's captain. As England play for the first time under Michael Atherton today, it is in every sense a fresh beginning. Someone gloomily said to Maynard that if he failed at Edgbaston, there would always be another chance when the next captain was appointed. He laughed it off.

Maynard has the self-belief to succeed. Although he was born near Boundary Park, Oldham — "I knew nothing of how close the football ground was" — cricket was in his bones. His father, Ken, was a professional in the Lancashire leagues who became a publican. The family moved to Anglesey, where Matthew learned to bat with the lack of inhibition that has lulled one or two observers into believing he is principally a one-day cricketer.

Glamorgan thought otherwise, even after giving him his first-class debut in 1985. Against Yorkshire at Swansea, Maynard struck 102 out of 117 in 87 minutes, reaching his century with three successive sixes. After that, his reputation preceded him. Three years later, he was an England batsman and, in 1989, feeling he would never play Test cricket again, a South African rebel. He still maintains that it was the right decision.

"I was 23 and went to set myself up financially, to be able to have a nice house on a



Getting ahead: Maynard, of Glamorgan, has earned his chance against Australia in the fifth Test match

low mortgage. That gave me security and so, in a different way, has been having a young son," Maynard said. He felt that, when his ban ended, he would still be young enough to play Test cricket, which was a realistic if clinical appraisal. His wife, Sue, is expecting a second child during this Test and, alas, there is no rest day.

Now 27, Maynard hopes and expects to be given another chance if he fails at Edgbaston. He feels, as does Jones, Glamorgan's coach, that he is more mature. "I liked to go out and bluff the ball about and I still go for my shots whenever possible, but I've tightened my game up and am a better batsman for it," Maynard said.

TEST PLAYERS' AVERAGES

England: batting and fielding

	M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50s	4s
G A Gooch	12	22	2	1345	159*	67.25	4	9	5
N Hussain	13	21	4	1023	152	60.17	5	3	10
I B Smith	11	13	1	423	123	37.77	1	14	1
M A Atherton	13	22	1	1087	157	52.23	3	6	12
M P Maynard	13	22	1	1021	145	49.09	3	4	20
A J Stewart	11	20	1	611	101	30.52	3	3	3
G P Thompson	13	24	2	656	114*	30.27	2	3	10
R C Russell	12	21	1	484	89*	23.05	—	22	24
M P Stirling	10	15	2	332	57	25.53	—	2	10
S L Watson	13	15	1	149	31	14.90	—	1	5
M C Smith	11	15	1	134	59	13.77	—	1	3
P M Sutch	13	18	2	148	54	11.00	—	1	7
O E Malcolm	10	12	5	69	19	9.35	—	1	1

Bowling

	O	M	R	W	Avg	BB	50s	100s	60s
J E Embury	402.2	112	1041	20	25.28	540	2	1	1
S L Watson	511.1	222	1254	65	20.23	571	2	1	1
M P Stirling	403.2	112	1041	53	19.64	543	4	1	1
O E Malcolm	295.5	49	1032	36	31.20	557	2	1	1
M C Smith	412.2	83	1244	37	33.62	745	1	1	1
G P Thompson	7.2	1	81	0	11.33	44	0	0	0
G A Gooch	29	8	109	0	13.62	110	0	0	0

ALSO BOWLED: M A Atherton 5-0-51, M P Maynard 6-0-110-1.

Australia: batting and fielding

	M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50s	4s
D C Boon	11	17	3	1345	164*	96.07	9	2	9
S R Waugh	13	17	8	947	157*	71.88	2	9	2
M J Slater	13	17	4	1222	177*	71.68	4	8	4
M G Hughes	13	18	3	1222	177*	70.42	4	8	4
A R Border	13	16	3	986	200*	52.78	1	3	12
M G Hughes	13	18	3	986	200*	52.78	1	3	12
M A Taylor	12	20	2	703	124	44.05	3	3	21
I A Healy	12	14	5	202	102*	29.11	1	13	17
S J Warne	13	18	3	942	171*	69.40	4	8	4
S K Warne	13	15	3	156	47	20.75	1	—	—
W J Edgeworth	13	3	2	12	5.66	—	—	—	—
S J Warne	13	5	2	8	3.00	—	—	—	—

Bowling

	O	M	R	W	Avg	BB	50s	100s	60s
S K Warne	605	224	1233	82	21.37	581	1	—	—
M G Hughes	439	164	1025	42	24.40	542	1	—	—
S J Warne	439	164	1025	42	24.40	542	1	—	—
P R Rees	260	99	580	24	33.54	546	1	—	—
S J Warne	181	70	778	22	35.36	517	1	—	—
W J Edgeworth	45	16	198	2	97.50	112	1	—	—
S R Waugh	32	13	22	2	79.00	118	1	—	—
M G Hughes	32	13	22	2	159.00	113	1	—	—

ALSO BOWLED: M A Taylor 0-0-0-4.

CL Source: ICCR Official Cricket Statistics

## Middlesex's task made harder by return of Millns

By IVO TENNANT

A CURSORY glance at the fixture list would suggest that of the three leading sides in the Britannic Assurance County Championship, Middlesex have the least onerous task today.

They meet Leicestershire, who will do well to finish the season above the middle of the table, while Surrey are Kent's second opponents of an extended Canterbury week and Glamorgan, presumably without Matthew Maynard and possibly Steve Watkin, play Warwickshire at Cardiff.

There is, though, an unknown element about Leicestershire's attack. They include David Millns, their first bowler, for the first time since the NatWest final last September.

This has not been a year for fast bowlers. Foster has retired, McCague will not play again this season, Egglestone breaks down time after time and Lawrence, although he is doing all he can to regain full fitness, has yet to play in a competitive match.

So there will be much interest in how Millns fairs at Lord's, having recovered from back trouble and an Achilles tendon injury, sustained during the England A tour of Australia in the winter.

Millns had surgery in April and since then has played in just two second XI matches for his county.

For Leicestershire, his fitness is doubly important given that they are to release Benjamin at the end of the season. "I have played some second XI cricket and am ready to give it a go," Millns said.

Middlesex have a 27-point lead over Surrey, who in turn are nine points ahead of Glamorgan. If Embury or Watkin or both are left out of England's side today, then they will at least be able to reach Lord's or Cardiff by lunchtime.

Given the sort of form they are in, neither of their counties will demur at that.

As for Surrey, they gave the perfect riposte last weekend to anyone who felt their season would be spoiled by having been knocked out of the NatWest quarter-finals by Somerset and on the same day learning that Stewart had been passed over for the England captaincy.

Not that he made many runs in their defeat of Nottinghamshire in three days. Yet they won without Waqar Younis.

Time was when their annual fixture in Kent was at Blackheath; now, on the better pitches of Canterbury, they must gain another victory to ensure the lead Middlesex have kept within bounds.

## Brown in a hurry

HOVE: Surrey beat Sussex on faster scoring rate

ALISTAIR Brown smashed an unbeaten 53 off 27 balls to give Surrey victory over Sussex in the Seaboard Trophy final yesterday. Sussex made 233 for nine from their 50 overs and Surrey got home on a faster scoring rate after the target was amended to 150 in 32 overs due to rain.

Rain forced a stoppage with Surrey 98 for three from 21.3 overs, and had this been the final total Sussex would have taken the trophy for the second time on a faster scoring rate at 20 overs.

Surrey's first trophy win earned them £2,500, with £2,000 going to Sussex. The Surrey medium pacer, Adam Hoolioke, claimed the £150 Man-of-the-Match award by taking four for 46.

SUSSEX: O M Smith c Smith b Hoolioke 17, M P Stirling c Ward b Murphy 46, C W J Athey c Hoolioke b Hoolioke 52, A J Woods c Laker b Hoolioke 10, J A North c Smith b Hoolioke 1, F O Shepherson c Athey b Hoolioke 1, N J Latham c Hoolioke b Hoolioke 35, I O K Stanger c Hoolioke b Hoolioke 5, A G S Pickett c Hoolioke b Hoolioke 5, O R Law not out 10, E E Hemmings not out 3.

Extras (b 2, w 3, nb 4) 9

Total (9 wickets, 50 overs) 233

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-47, 2-71, 3-154, 4-156, 5-156, 6-176, 7-198, 8-214, 9-216.

BOWLING: Benjamin 10-1-36-2, Murphy 10-1-41-2, Hoolioke 10-1-46-4, Bowling 10-0-4-1, Smith 5-0-40-0, Lynch 4-0-24-0.

SURREY: O J Bicknell c Stephenson 13, P O'Brien not out 56, O M Ward c Smith b Stephenson 30, M A Lynch b W D Hemmings 30, A O'Brien not out 53, Extras (w 1) 1.

Total (9 wickets, 25.2 overs) 153

A V Smith, A J Hoolioke, N J Latham, J Bering, A J Murphy and J E Bering did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-30, 2-30, 3-38.

BOWLING: Stephenson 5-0-16-2, Law 5-1-21-0, Salisbury 5-0-25-0, Latham 5-1-22-0, Hemmings 4-0-30-1, Pickett 2-0-25-0.

Umpires: A A Jones and P B Wright.

TEST SCORES

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## SPORT

THURSDAY AUGUST 5 1993

State of pitch and injury to Stewart complicate selection

## England may turn to Russell

By Alan Lee  
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Atherton has endured a prolonged tutorial on the dramas of captaining England even before he has led out his team, and it is not over yet. This morning at Edgbaston, he must resolve whether Alec Stewart or Jack Russell keeps wicket in a Fifth Cornhill Test which could well be decided by spin. Then he must win the toss.

Russell has not played for England since last July and had begun to suspect he might never do so again. Yesterday morning, however, Stewart reported renewed pain from the ribs he injured in a fall a week ago. An x-ray revealed only bruising but, with his fitness uncertain, Stewart required cover and Russell was rightly seen as the natural choice.

Out of adversity may come advantage. England's build-up to this Test has been chaotic even by their own standards and the afterthought of recruiting a second spin bowler has left them with no conventional balance. But if, as both captains expect, the dry and grassless pitch offers increasing turn, it will be no bad thing if the country's most accomplished wicketkeeper is back on duty.

Atherton assessed his vice-captain's prospects of playing to be an 80 per cent chance but Stewart himself was less optimistic. England must not go into a Test Match with a wicketkeeper lacking mobility.

Atherton has confirmed his intention to persist with seven batsmen if Stewart is fit. As the two off-spinners are both certain to play, this would leave England with only two seam bowlers and an attack as apparently shallow as the one with which Australia have been bowling them out all summer.

Any problems affecting the Australians have to be seen in the context of their unassailable 5-0 lead in the series and Englishmen will waste no sympathy on the injury still threatening Tim May's place. After a look at the pitch, however, Allan Border, the captain, suggested that May, his off spinner, would partner Shane Warne, their potential match-winner, even if he was a passenger in the field. "I have never seen a drier Test pitch in England," Border said. "It is more like those you see on the sub-continent."

The pitch also reminded Border of the surfaces he played on at Chelmsford during his time in county cricket with Essex. That is no coincidence as the Essex groundsmen of that period,



Chin-wag: Mike Atherton, right, the England captain, and the team manager, Keith Fletcher, in discussion at Edgbaston yesterday

Andy Atkinson, is now in charge of the Edgbaston square. He was also, yesterday, as much the centre of attention as Atherton.

Atkinson claims he has produced a pitch that faithfully follows the guidelines of the Test and County Cricket Board. "It is dry, hard and true," he said. "I have heard a lot of talk about the England committee wanting green pitches but nobody said anything officially to me until last Saturday, and it was much too late to change course then."

This account is at odds with the version of a senior Warwickshire official, who alleges that Atkinson was informed six weeks ago of England's wishes in regard to the Test pitch, and chose to ignore them. Warwickshire, with one of the most potent seam at-

tacks in the country, have been obliged to play on turning pitches all season. Atkinson leaves the county next week to work at Newlands, in Cape Town.

In his defence, Atkinson rightly stresses the dilemma of English groundsmen when they are told by the game's administrators to prepare one type of pitch and by home team managements to prepare another. But if he cannot be blamed for England's selection shambles, others can.

Last Saturday Dennis Amiss, who is chairman of the Warwickshire cricket committee and an England selector, went to Edgbaston specifically to study the Test pitch. He was, by all accounts, surprised by what he saw. But why, when one of his duties was surely to oversee and report upon the preparation of his

## TEST TEAMS

ENGLAND (from): G A Gooch, M A Atherton (captain), R A Smith, M P Maynard, G P Thorpe, N Hussain, A J Stewart or R C Russell (wicketkeeper), J E Embury, M P Bicknell, S L Wailes, P M Suck, D E Malcott, M C Rott. AUSTRALIA (probable): M A Taylor, M J Slater, D C Brunt, M E Waugh, A R Border (captain), S R Waugh, I A Healy (wicketkeeper), M G Hughes, P R Hume, S K Warne, T B A May. Umpires: D R Shepherd and J H Hampshire. TV replay: AGT Whitehead. Match referee: C H Lloyd.

local pitch? And how, when armed with Amiss's observations, did England come up with a team including only one spin bowler?

Atherton said: "It is fair to say we might have made a mistake with our original selection but we have rectified it in good time. This is not the surface we thought it would be but I have no complaints. We

are good players and we ought to be able to play in all conditions."

There has, as Atherton is keenly aware, been little sign of that so far this year, as the baffling turnover of players indicates. John Embury confessed yesterday that he had done himself no justice in India and had wondered if his days at international level were done.

Brought back on form, he said: "This is no second coming for me. I know that. But I don't feel old, 40 is no age. There are bound to be comparisons with Peter Such but I just hope we end up with ten wickets each, even if it does upset the seamers."

Two of England's four seam bowlers must be omitted this morning and, as the margin for error will be minimal in such an attack, Devon Mal-

colm will be one of them. Atherton gave Steve Watkins the bowling such a build-up yesterday that he can expect to play, with Martin Bicknell's ability to swing the ball earning him the last place ahead of Mark Illott.

Atherton said: "It's no secret that we want to win the toss and bat first. But if we don't, we have to get on with it. We can't just sit back and let them get 600 again."

He is sure that he can get his message across. "People talk about my age [25] as if I am too young for the job, but I think it can be an advantage. I know a lot of our guys. I can relate to how they think and communicate with them. It is up to them to respond."

Sports Letters, page 36  
John Woodcock, page 38  
Maynard's chance, page 38

## SWIMMING 35

MORGAN NARROWLY  
MISSES OUT ON  
GOLD AT SHEFFIELD

## Christie plays second fiddle to Burrell in Zurich dash

FROM DAVID POWELL  
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT IN ZURICH

LINFORD Christie, Britain's Olympic 100 metres champion, last night lost his unbeaten record for the distance this season only nine days before he begins his attempt on a world title in Stuttgart.

Christie ran his fastest legal time of the season but it was not enough to hold Leroy Burrell, the former world record holder who has not made the United States team for Stuttgart. Burrell, out in lane seven, away from the stars of the show, stole an unexpected victory in 10.02sec.

The dominant figure of the 400m hurdles, Kevin Young, is losing his air of invincibility. Young's unbeaten season last year earned him the accolade of International Amateur Athletic Federation world athlete of the year and, until the grand prix at Crystal Palace 13 days ago, he had not lost this season. His winning streak over two seasons had stood at 26 races.

However, last night he lost for the second time in three outings. On this occasion, unlike at Crystal Palace, he was not even second. Winthrop Graham won in 47.60sec. Samuel Matete, beaten into second place by Young in Cologne, was second again and Young third.

Graham, with a Jamaican record, and Matete, the world champion from Zambia, who ran 47.82sec, joined Young as the only men under 48 seconds this season.

Britain's Linda Keough, in her last opportunity to run an 800m qualifying time for Stuttgart, failed by half a second. Finishing fifth in the B race, she recorded 2:01.84.

Arnold, in Wales while he left in a hurry, apparently for treatment. "Lindford rang and said it was a back injury," Arnold said. "It sounds like the one that afflicted him in Tokyo."

Arnold was referring to the 1991 world championships, when Jackson injured himself warming up for the final, resulting in nine pain-killing injections and a fortnight out. Jackson has a fortnight before his event begins in Stuttgart.

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Christie: second

## Cowes Week changes sail into stormy waters

AS THE crews competing in the Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup took a break from racing yesterday, storm clouds gathered over the Royal Ocean Racing Club's (RORC) plans to revive interest in offshore yacht racing.

While the RORC was concerned with introducing a one-design grand prix racer to bring wider appeal to the sport, those on and off the water wanted to see more thought given to the falling standards of Cowes Week.

The only indications that the Admiral's Cup, an event

Barry Pickthall outlines the problems facing the Admiral's Cup, once the highlight of Britain's premier yachting regatta

conceived to attract an international fleet and once the highlight of Cowes Week, is being held in the abundance of banners adorning the town. The racing has been taking place at least 20 miles to the east, out of sight of all but the most ardent spectators over long and boring windward-leeward courses.

The organisers' first step will be to introduce the Mumm 36, designed under the IMS rule by Bruce Farr as one of the three yachts to be raced by each team at the next Admiral's Cup, in 1995. "Yachts designed to the existing offshore rule are no longer in demand and have no resale value," John Dare,

commodore of the RORC, said yesterday. "This type of boat will have wider appeal and bring younger people into the sport."

The new boat, which will cost about £100,000, is already under construction in the United States. Other companies in Argentina, New Zealand and France will commence building shortly. The first race it will be involved in is next year's Kenwood Cup, in Hawaii.

Geoff Stagg, president of Farr International and a member of the RORC steering

committee, hopes to sell between 350 and 450 boats during the next four years.

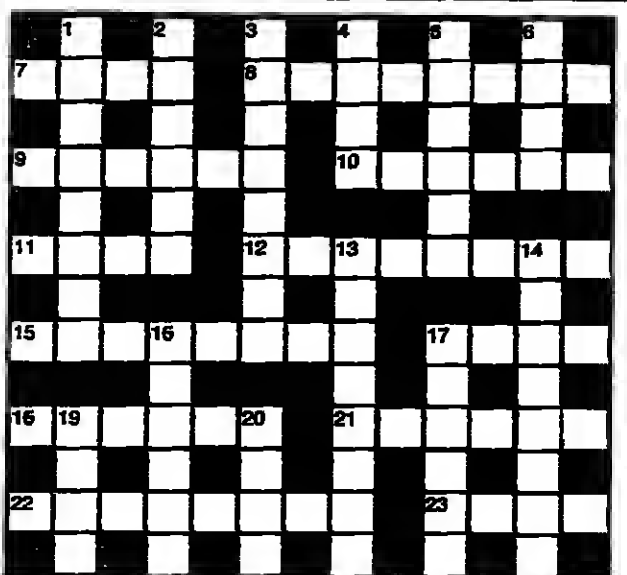
Whatever the boat's merits, it has surprised many that the RORC has been caught in such an apparent conflict of interest. Stagg, whose company won the design of the club's advisory committee for what was a competition open to all. It has also surprised many that the club did not undertake market research into the type of boat yachtsmen would like to buy before launching such a far-reach-

ing campaign.

Commodore Dare said that the Farr design, which will earn the RORC a £1,000 royalty from each boat sold, was the closest tender to the parameters that the RORC had requested. But Rolf Vrolijk, head of a rival design group which drew the lines of the three German Admiral's Cup yachts, said: "Never, ever did they phone or write asking us to present our ideas."

Race report, page 35  
Cowes diary, page 35

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 3168



## ACROSS

- 7 Ablution (4)
- 8 Farewell (2,6)
- 9 Programme (6)
- 10 Quiet (6)
- 11 At all times (4)
- 12 Feed well (6,2)
- 13 Court of justice (8)
- 14 Sympathy (4)
- 15 Inseparable companion (6)
- 16 Place, scene (6)
- 22 Become pregnant (8)
- 23 Plunder (4)

## DOWN

- 1 Morning after feeling (8)
- 2 Black eye (6)
- 3 Kerosene (8)
- 4 Scallop-edged knife (4)
- 5 Develop gradually (6)
- 6 Bearing (4)
- 13 Speak untruthfully (4,4)
- 14 Up to this moment (5,3)
- 16 Dress top (6)
- 17 Preserve in vinegar (6)
- 19 Peter Pan pirate captain (4)
- 20 Lash (4)

## SOLUTIONS TO NO 3165

ACROSS: 1 Riser 4 Shirked 8 Safeguard 9 Oho 10 Nur 11 En passant 12 Banal 13 Elder 16 Trappings 18 Gum 20 Eva 21 Aerobatic 22 Sweated 23 Early

DOWN: 1 Rosin 2 Saffron 3 Rogue elephant 4 Swamps 5 Indispensable 6 Krona 7 Rooster 12 Bitters 14 Dogstar 15 Snared 17 Amaze 19 Mucky

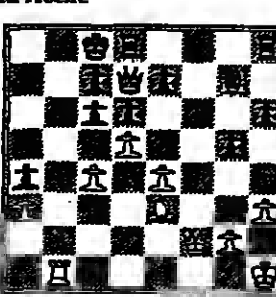
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## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

Aron Nimzowitsch was one of the master strategists of chess. This position is a variation from the game Nimzowitsch-Lange, Berlin 1902. White has invested a rook to prise open the black queenside. How does he now close the door on the black monarch?

For tickets to the Times Championship between Gary Kasparov and Nigel Short ring First Call on 071-497 9977.



Solution on page 35  
Championship Chess, page 7

## WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

FLANXTY  
a. A fungus  
b. A form of Irish music  
c. A stern of a pirate ship  
INCUNABULA  
a. First stage of anything  
b. A horse's hock bone  
c. A food supplement used in Asia

HEYDUCK  
a. A herb  
b. An American delicacy  
c. A robber  
ZAPTIG  
a. A voluptuous woman  
b. A magic charm or spell  
c. A chemical used in warfare

Answers on page 35

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Headlight in Heron Pool Show

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MAIDSTONE	0622 893972	WIMBORNE	0905 612945
MANCHESTER	061 831 4339	WIMBORNE	0905 612945

DAILY - 5.30pm SAT - 6.00pm SUN - 4.30pm